P & O

The 10 Years Old is only

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

AT ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,222—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1901.

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.

BAILEY'S HOTEL

(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.)

COMPLETE SANITATION. ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT. LIFTS.

CONTAINS OVER 200 APARTMENTS, FURNISHED WITH ALL MODERN LUXURY. TWO MINUTES FROM THE PARK, KENSINGTON GARDENS, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, AND IN THE MIDST OF THE FASHIONABLE QUARTER.

MODERATE TARIFF.

GLOUCESTER S.W. ROAD, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* CALEDONIA	7358	E. H. Gordon	13th April
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langhorne	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5247	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7358	E. H. Gordon	4th May
* ARABIA	7963	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5787	T. Leigh	18th "
* ORIENTAL	5264	J. F. Jephson	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7963	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
* PERSIA	8003	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5264	J. F. Jephson	15th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langhorne	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	8003	W. A. Wheler	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

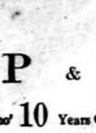
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 27th March, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st May, 1901.
* IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st June, 1901.

* She will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinclich	6,587	on 15th April, 1901.
TRIESTE	A. Mirin	3059	in May, 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,160	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced rates.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

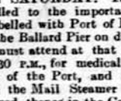
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,968	23rd April, 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Durbateau	6th June 1901.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	8th July, 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," Captain Oubert, 4,232 tons, to sail on or about 1st May, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

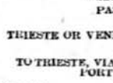
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.



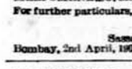
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, 19th April, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 18th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Basrah, in the forenoon or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 17th April.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HENZADA, 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 20th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th April 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

THE S. S. "ARABIA" of 334 Tons, WILL SAIL for HAVRE direct, about the 20th April.

She has Excellent First Class accommodation in three berthed Cabins and carries qualified Surgeons and Stewardess.

Special Rate of Passage.

For further particulars apply to

AGENTS:—
W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.
Fort, Bombay.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 10th April, 1901.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)
8, Hornby Road—BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA—3-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.
MARSEILLES—32, Rue de la Republique.

Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, South Africa.

PASSAGE SEASON 1901.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same, forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS, TROOPSHIP AGENTS, PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES effected on EUROPEAN and selected NATIVE LIVES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to

KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee, Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Tins and Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,
Proprietors.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

SQUIBB'S.

AGUE SPECIFIC.

A MOST POWERFUL, RELIABLE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR

Influenza, Malarial Fevers, Ague, Chill, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Dumbague, AND ALL DISEASES

Arising from Biliary derangement caused by Malaria. Is used as a Preventive and cure in Epidemic Fevers and Plague.

SOLD by all CHEMISTS for Re. 1.

☞ Beware of spurious Imitations.

MADON SONS & CO.,
CHEMISTS. DRUGGISTS.
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE PUBLISHER of the "Army and Navy Gazette" begs to announce that, beginning on January 5, 1901, Coloured Military Types of the Indian Army will be issued Monthly as Supplements to that Paper. Full particulars, prices and list of Plates will be sent post free on application.

ORDERS for the series of Eight Plates, to be despatched as issued, should be sent in at once to the PUBLISHER, accompanied by Money-order for (India and Abroad) 5s., made payable to him.

BOMBAY PLATE READY, MAY 4.
7½d. post free.

"ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE" OFFICES,
3, YORK ST., COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, W. C.
or may be ordered through
THACKER, SPINK & CO., CALCUTTA & SIMLA
AND
THACKER & CO. LTD., BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1900 SHOW

INCREASED BUSINESS

AND

LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,

WHICH NOW EXCEED

Rs. 1,70,00,000.

and are invested in

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE,

since the Company was established.

LOWEST SAFE RATES,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Full particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	38	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilette" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Balance Sheets, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at moderate rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INDIAN TEAS FROM THE KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY.

These Celebrated Teas have gained no less than

12 MEDALS AND 10 PRIZES

at various Exhibitions.

		Rs.	a.
Hyson, Young (Green)	per lb.	1	8
Kousanie Mixture, a well-known Speciality from the Kousanie Gardens	per lb.	1	3
	per caddy of 5 lbs.	5	12
Pekoe, Finest	per lb	1	6
Do. Orange, Finest	"	1	6
Souchong, Finest	"	1	3
Treacher's Household Tea (a broken leaf)	"	0	10
Do. Own Blend	"	0	14

AGENTS:

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	"	3	12	EXTRA	"	3	0
IMPERIAL	"	2	12	IMPERIAL	"	2	8
EXTRA FINE				FINE	"	2	4
GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2	12	PRINCESS	"	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

MUSIC! MUSIC! MUSIC!!

A LARGE AND CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF

VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

ALWAYS ON HAND.

NEW PUBLICATIONS BY EVERY ALTERNATE MAIL.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

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BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE BRAND LEADING

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS, LONDON.

THOUSANDS OF LIVES SAVED.

NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC.

The Antidote for Ague, Malaria, Influenza and Plague. A speedy and certain remedy for all kinds of Fevers. Per Bot. Re. 1.

170, SHAIK MEMON St., F. S. MADON & CO.,

TO TRAVELLERS BY LAND OR SEA.

MARCKS & Co.'S Establishment offers a large Selection of

FITTED SUIT CASES and TRAVELLING BAGS For LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

That every Bag or Case is the Best English made is a guarantee for Excellence.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,

(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON

(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.,

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES AND GERMAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAWKRANT IN TINS.
BISMARCK AND IMPERIAL HERRINGS IN TOMATO AND MUSHROOM SAUCE.

ABSINTHE (PERNOD FILS).
KUMMEL.
MANDARINO (LIQUEUR).
ANISETTE (BRIZARD & ROGERS).
KIRSCHENWASSER.
CREMES & LIQUEURS ASSORTED.

MASTICA CHIO, Rs. 2-8 Per Bottle.
DUC DE MARSAT (dry) CHAMPAGNE.
ASTI SPUMANTE (SPARKLING).
FRENCH VERMOUTH (NOILLY PRAT).
ITALIAN VERMOUTH (TORINO).
MALAGA, BARBERA & other WINES.

ITALIAN RICE; MACARONI & VERMICELLI ASSORTED;
LENTILS and SPLIT PEAS; WALNUTS, HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS, MALAGA RAISINS FRESH STOCK.
MANGOES AFFONSA & FERNANDINA preserved in Syrup.
ATTENTION is drawn to our celebrated
GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article.
Only Rs. 10 per dozen quarts.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000, Payable at death, or in			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	65 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

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Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above named Company will be held at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esq., C. I. E., Nos 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of April, 1901, at 3 P. M., when the consideration for the management of the Company which are recommended by the Board will be placed before the Members for consideration.

By Order of the Board.
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.
Victoria Bunder, Colaba, Bombay, 12th April, 1901.

TO BE LET.

WITH immediate possession, for Europeans only, the TOP-FLOOR of a very desirable large Bungalow, open on all sides, situated near Tardeo Road, consisting of a large Drawing-room, dining room and four Bed and Bath-rooms, separate kitchen, servants' quarters, and stabling if necessary. The entrance is entirely separate, and the Bungalow has a large Compound. Tram, Train, and Victoria Stand within easy reach. Rent very moderate. For further Particulars, apply to

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House Agent.
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TO Let, with immediate possession up to 15th June next, "FAIRLEA" a very desirable FURNISHED BUNGALOW at "Khandala," Four Bed and Bath rooms, large Drawing and Dining Room and wide Verandah all round the House. Rent Very Moderate. For further particulars apply to.

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House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

TO BE LET, furnished, from 1st June next, for the Monsoon, a suit of ROOMS with Piano in Gymkhana Chambers. Rent Very moderate.—Apply to.

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

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SUCH AS
CHUTNIES, CURRY POWDERS, PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.,
That are so well Celebrated in the World,
ARE MANUFACTURED & EXPORTED
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MANOCKJEE POONJIAJEE AND SONS,
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AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

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Single Copy ..... As. 4
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BOMBAY.
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CALCUTTA.

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REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.
CYCLE MAKERS, ENAMELLERS, PLATERS AND CHEAPEST DEALERS AND REPAIRERS.
2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, (OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.

TRUE EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS received by our Fotemen:—
The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty Judge, High Court, Bombay :—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repaired Cycle.
Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Bromfield, 1st Cheshire Regiment :—He has repaired my Bike neatly and well.
Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant, No. 3, Field Battery :—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too a gone for repairs.
Up-country Orders will be promptly attended to.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over £ 9,500,000 and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,
Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report,
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1892 and 1890 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1893 and 1890, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
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CHICHESTER MANSION PRIVATE HOTEL EN PENSION.
Facing sea and New Pier, near Theatre and best shops.
GOOD COOKING AND ATTENDANCE.
BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOM.
TERMS FROM 7-6 PER DAY,
Two Guineas per week.
TELEGRAMS "MANSIO" BRIGHTON.
PROPRIETRESS.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cutt Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestry and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire as short notice and moderate rates.
Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE invite solicited

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, 18, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 5-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Dawjee Vasanji's Godowns at Colaba, and by his order and on account and risk of Shroffdass Rakhsan.
200 Full-pressed bales Bombay machine ginned Cotton good (Oomra).
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 13th April, 1901.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks, ready laid, between Wathar and Mahableshwar, at Low Rates. BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. Governor and C.-in-C., 153, Main Street, Poona.

GUN METAL CIGARETTE CASES, Snuff-Boxes, and Tobacco Boxes. New goods in Gun Metal at MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyioidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemo. in bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Every Insured person and every intending Insurer, who values his own interests, will get the INSURANCE PAMPHLET of E. P. HENDERSON, C. S. (retd.), from THACKER and Co., Bombay (Rs. 1, and consult him conformably to its para 3. Mr. Henderson has no connexion with any Life Office, and his advice costs nothing.

A YOUNG LADY is open to engagement as NURSERY GOVERNESS or as NURSE to one child out of arms. Up-country preferred. Good Testimonials. Apply "P" care of this paper.

A GENTLEMAN aged 35 (now in India) with practical experience as MANAGER of a Lancashire Mill spinning Egyptian, American and Indian cottons, also dyed cottons and merinos, desires change. Apply "A" care of this paper.

DIMITRINO'S CIGARETTES.—Another fresh lot of these High Class EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, to hand per S. S. Celedonia. Price List on application, Sole Agents D. MESWAN, and Co. General Tobacconists, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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TO LET.—For the Season, at LANOWLI, Spacious BUNGLOW, Six Bed Rooms, 1 big Hall and Verandah, Stables and out-houses. SPLENDID FRESH SPRING WATER in the Compound. Nice Views from Verandah. Apply "M." care of this paper.

TO LET at MAHABLESHWAR, Rs. 400, for Season, No. 3, Government Bungalow.—Apply Captain WINGFIELD, R.A., Kirkee.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Another at Malabar Hill, facing the sea. Apply to JAFFERBHAI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

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ELECTRIC LIGHT STORES: Lamps, Wires, Carbons, Fittings, &c., &c., Stocked in large variety.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Meadows Street, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL 1899 sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhoi Hirji, at Rs. 5-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-2 per case, at Baodora.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 1, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Past Mail Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders. &c. Indian Subscription 22, 12 per year, free of Postage, Annas 8 each section, &c. 15 per year including Postage.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

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100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 3, with postage 3-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENA and Co., 9, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is the best Household Remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Per bottle Re. 1-4.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER, Post Free, 4 s., larger size cheaper in proportion.
Is having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.
All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL." Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road Holborn, London.

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

NOTICES.

"SALVITIS" (Regtd.)
VETERINARY REMEDIES.

THE CELEBRATED AND NEVER-FAILING AUSTRALIAN TONIC AND CONDITION POWDER for Horses, Cattle, Dogs, Poultry and Live Stock generally, a trial will speak for itself. Separate preparations for each class of Live Stock. BE YOUR OWN VET. and write for "Salvitis" Annual, contg High Art Plates of Prize Live Stock and fully detailing ALL Ailments with their Remedies, supplied gratis. We also stock AUSTRALIAN FODDER (a "tit-bit" for Australian Horses in the East) Chaff, Bran, Oats, Lucerne and Oaten Hay (in Bales). Also "Country Crushed Food," our "SPECIAL" BRAND.
Sole Agents:—In India, Burmah and Ceylon for "Salvitis," Veterinary Remedies.
THE AUSTRALIAN FODDER CO.,
Head Office in India and Steam Power Mills, at CHETLA CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from Bombay, Captain J. J. EFFORD HOLDS MY POWER of ATTORNEY and will act for me in the capacity of Marine Surveyor, and Surveyor to the British Corporation.
J. B. MACFADYEN,
5th April, 1901.

NOTICE.
INDIAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

FOR the Public Convenience a TELEGRAPH OFFICE has been OPENED in the IGATPURI (Nasik District) POST OFFICE. The working hours will be from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
GRAHAM T. W. OLVER,
Officer in Charge of Telegraphs,
Bombay Sub-Division.
Bombay, 9th April, 1901.

"TO BE HAD IN SIMLA,"

ON MODERATE TERMS, well Furnished SUITES and SINGLE BEDROOMS in Abergeldie and Bonnicmoon Chambers, where Meals can be had *a la carte* as also in Private Rooms if preferred.
CUISINE THE BEST IN SIMLA.
Apply to MANAGER, Abergeldie Chambers.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

A COUNTRY HOUSE with land near Sobernheim in Germany, Good shooting close at hand; the Nahe river runs at the foot of the Meadows, liver abundant in the neighbourhood in the winter. The owner would SELL for £2500, OR LET on a ten years lease, a rent to be settled on application to Mr. K. ENGELSCHERHOF SOBERNHEIM A NAHE RHEIN PROVINZ, GERMANY

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited towards the above Fund. Subscribers are requested to send in their amounts either direct to the BANK OF BOMBAY where an account has been opened, or to the Undersigned, at No. 21-27 Hornby Row, Fort. Receipts will be acknowledged.
JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT,
For Self and Co-Secretaries.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

THE CHAIRMAN, KARACHI PORT TRUST, is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS up to NOON, FRIDAY, 24th May, 1901, for either South Wales, Welsh Hartley or Bengal (Beshargunge) best STEAM COAL to be delivered in trucks at Merewether Pier or Wharves at Keamari. The tenders to be as follows in Board's option.
(a) 3,500 tons (5 per cent more or less) either delivered in one shipment not later than 21st July 1901 or in consecutive monthly instalments of 500 tons, commencing not later than 21st July 1901.
or
(b) 1,750 tons (5 per cent. more or less) either delivered in one shipment not later than 21st July, 1901, or in three equal consecutive monthly instalments commencing not later than 21st July, 1901.
or alternatly
(c) 3,500 tons (5 per cent. more or less) either delivered in one shipment not later than 21st September, 1901 or later than 21st September, 1901 or in consecutive monthly instalments of 500 tons commencing not earlier than 1st September, 1901 or later than 21st September, 1901.
or
(d) 1,750 tons (5 per cent more or less) either delivered in one shipment not earlier than 1st September, 1901 or later than 21st September, 1901 or in three consecutive monthly instalments commencing between 1st and 21st September, 1901.
2. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the undersigned on and after the 10th instant, during office hours
3. The Board of Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of any tender.
By Order.
EDWARD JACKSON, M. INST. C.E.,
Port Engineer, Karachi.
Port Engineer's Office, Manora, 8th April, 1901.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
TRADE THERAPION MARK.
This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rayer, Lallemand, Trousseau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.
THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.
THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.
THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.
THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes:—"I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone, through which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health as ever I was in my life.
"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised.
"May 18, 1899."
Mr George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames, writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint.
"December 24, 1899."
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled Vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" shown on the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE, B. A. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.
CAPITAL.
Subscribed ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 11,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... ,, 5,00,000
DIRECTORS.
Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
D. KING.
CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. For Annum
For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
,, 3 Months	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and Investors' interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
For further information apply to—
D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000
HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Soerabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	Kobe.
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.
FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.
F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 4,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 16,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 8,130,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED. BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
E. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Amritsar, Kanoy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, as Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.
DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHROEDER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Lanazur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FRIEDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. KALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEKLAL—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.
CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance 2 per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.
Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.
By Order of the Board.
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c. &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST,
,, SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS.
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS.
W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co E & F CANORS
LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD.
&c. &c. &c.

Liqueur Exquisite Tonic Digestive and Efficacious **BENEDICTINE** Possessing most Powerfull Germ-killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.
Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—
Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bou

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£ 95 13-16 =	unchg'd
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-4 =	do
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£108 =	do
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£93 3-4 =	-1-16
Bar Silver in London	27 3-16 =	unchg'd
" at New York	59 1-8 =	do
Exchange on London at Paris	25 17 1-2 =	do
" in New York	4 87 7-8 =	do
Discount Bank of England	4 p. c. =	do
" Short London Bills	3 3-4 p. c. =	plus 1-8
" Indian Bank Bills	3 3-4 p. c. =	plus 1-8

Copper Braziers £80.

Bank Reserve is 46 per cent of Liabilities.

Amount paid into the Bank of England £500,000.

Arrivals.—"Stanley Hall" and "Frocas."

Rapeseed, tone firmer. Linseed, tone firm.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened on Tuesday quiet but steady at the rates at which it closed before the holidays, and there has been absolutely no change since. On Wednesday only 21 lacs of Council Bills were allotted at Is. 3 29-32d. and 3 lacs of Transfers at Is. 3 31 32d. and it seems now pretty certain that the Secretary of State will not sell below these rates. A fair amount of Bills have been placed during the week at Is. 4 5-32d. but the demand for remittance has been very limited, buyers taking only for their actual wants requirements. Some results of Demand were made at Is. 4d. and private wire was also placed at Is. 3 15-16d.

We close steady at the following rates :—

Bank Wire	Is. 3 29-32d.
Do Demand	Is. 3 15-16d.
3 months credits	Is. 4 5-32d.
Do Francs	199 3-4
Do Mark	158
30 days on Java	148
Do Hongkong	144
Do Shanghai	197

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper market may be called weak with pretty fair business passing. On Tuesday the market opened at 96-6 for ready and settlement and gradually declined to 96-1 on Thursday. On Friday it opened at 96, rose to 96-2 and closed at 96-1 per cent. Money market is just the same as it was during the last week. The Bank of Bombay has reduced its rate of interest from 7 per cent, to 6 per cent., while the Bank of Bengal keeps its rate of interest unchanged at 6 per cent. Municipal and Port Trust are steady at the previous quotations.

SHARE MARKET.

Share market may be called quiet. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to 1250. Commercials are quiet at 50. In Railway Companies, Prantej shares have declined to 650, while Tapti Valley shares have improved to 43. In Press shares Mofussilite is quiet at 417 1-2, Indians at 157 1-2, Volkarts at 1060, and New Bezar at 550. In Miscellaneous shares Bombay Burma shares have changed hands at 6550, New Issues at 1670, Kemps at 362, Port Cannings at 475 Treacher's at 970, and Oriental Life at 126 X. D. Bombay Flour shares have improved to 825, while Badham's and Marck's are quiet at 159 and 145. Mill shares have continued to be quieter. Davids have declined to 185, Standard's at 230, Currimbhoy's at 520, Ripon's at 675, China's at 370. Morarjee at 1400, Leopold's at 152 and Jamsbed's at 102 1-2. Petits, after some fluctuations, have declined to 1680. Swadeshi's have changed hands at 525. Remaining companies are more or less neglected at the previous quotations.

FREIGHT.

The market has been very firm during the week, and a fair amount of business has been put through. The "Florida" was fixed at 16s. April loading the "Shasden" at 15s. 6d. for May and the "Yarrowdale" same loading at 15s. Holders are asking for April loading 16s. 6d. seeds and 17s. cotton for Antwerp, Dunkirk, Havre and Genoa, while for Liverpool and Hamburg 17s. 6d. cotton is asked. For May loading we quote 16s. June loading 16s. and July 16s. 6d. The market closes steady with rather lessinquiry.

COALS.

Tha market has been steady with an upward tendency during the week, but with only a small business passing. We quote :—

Birds ...	Rs. 13, ready.
Muirs ...	" 13, "
Desharghur,	" 15, "

PIECE GOODS.

GRETS.—Clearances from the Bazaar have slightly improved during the week, but prices continue weak, and nothing has been done in offices.

WHITE.—There is very little business reported and for most descriptions prices remain unchanged. Mulls and Nansooks have declined 1-2 anna per piece.

PRINTS.—There has been almost nothing doing, the season being practically over.

PETROLEUM.

The daily consumption of cased oil has been reduced very much, say to about 2,300 cases against a normal consumption of 5,000 cases, and prices have further declined, but Bulk oil continues to clear very fast at Rs. 3-3 per 2 tins. The s.s. "Forumoor" arrived on the 7th instant with 111,000 cases of Anchor Brand, out of which only 15,000 cases have been sold so far at Rs. 3-4 ex ship. About 50,000 cases of Ram Brand have been sold at Rs. 3-4-6 ex ship, and the price is now reduced to Rs. 3-3-6. We quote godown rates as follows :—

Anchor Brand	Rs. 3-6-0
Ram do	" 3-5-0
Rising Sun	" 3-5-0
Snowflake	" 3-6-0

SUGAR.

There has been a better demand this week, but as there are many dealers in want of funds, they have been realizing and so preventing a rise. The "Franz Ferdinand" arrived with 35,000 bags of Austrian Sugar. The Home advices for new crop are firmer, and a considerable business has been put through for October to March shipment. Prices remain unchanged.

METALS.

The market has been quiet and this article continues neglected. We have to report a decline of Rs. 1-4 in yellow metal, and of 12 annas in copper. Iron generally is steady owing to firmer advices from the other side.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

WHEAT.—The market has been steady with business doing at Rs. 4-5-6 for White Delhi April-May delivery.

LINSEED.—The market opened quiet after the Easter Holidays, but owing to better news from Europe we close firm at Rs. 8-6-6 to Rs. 8-7 at which rate business has been done.

RAPESEED.—The market opened quiet but closes firm and a considerable amount of business has been done at the following rates :—

Brown Delhi	Rs. 6-1
" Cawnpore	" 6
Yellow Cawnpore	" 6-10 to " 6-11
Yellow Gazeras is quoted nominal at	" 7-7

POPPYSEED.—Market quiet during the week, but closes firmer at Rs. 7-14-6, for ready and Rs. 7-10 for April-May delivery.

CASTOR SEED.—Has been dull with little business doing. We quote Rs. 32-12.

GINGELLYSEED.—The market has been firm with however very little doing owing to there being no stocks. We quote.

50 per cent White	Rs. 43
75 per cent "	" Rs. 44
85 per cent "	" Rs. 45
Yellow "	" Rs. 45 to Rs. 46.

but these rates are nominal.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 6,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 13,000 bales. Spot 4 21-32 plus 1-32. Arrivals closed easier.

April 4 32	April-May 4 32	July-Aug. 4 31	Oct.-Nov. 4 8

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	15 000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	3 000 "
Do. Continent	28 000 "
Mid-Uplands	8 5-16—unchanged
Futures month of July	7 94 plus 1
Do. of October	7 34 plus 2

COTTON.

The rise which commenced before the Easter Holidays has continued rince Tuesday when our market reopened. The improvement in the Home Markets given great encouragement to our dealer, and has made them very firm in their rates both for ready and forward deliver. The Continental spinners, however, do not appear to be following the rise,as purchases for their account have been on a small scale. On the other hand shippers to Japan and Local Mills have been buying freely and paying the icreased rates demanded by dealers. The market closes steady with good inquiry from Local Mills who have bought about 3,000 bales, while shippers have taken about 600 bales.

The following are the closing quotations :—

	Rs.
Bengals, fully good	142
" fine	151
Broach, fully good	199
" fine	207
Khandeish, fully good	158
Comra, good stapled fully good	182
" fine	189
Broach, good	201
" fine	213
Bhownuggur, good	199 May
" fully good	184 "
" fine	202 "
Sawzioned Dharwar, good	192 "
Westerns, good	183 "

The following are the receipts of cotton and produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Thursday, the 11th April, 1901.

Cotton	8,165 bales.
Wheat	86 78 cwts.
Linseed	16,85x "
Rapeseed	30,109 "
Gingellyseed	4,556 "
Poppyseed	3,290 "
Groundnuts	— "
Castorseed	16,39 "
Rice	94,713 "
Myrabolams	3,240 "

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 16m. High water, 4-56m., 6-10s. Low water, 11-24m.,

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.

Social gathering and dinner of the Xavierites Powalls's bungalow, Mazagon.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises 5h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 17m. High water, 6-30m. 7-28s. Low water 1-9m., 0-53s.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Lamu, Mombas-a, Tanga, Daressalam and Beira per exira s.s. Sultan will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Monday, the 15th instant.

ACCIDENT TO A TALLY CLERK.—Dasaabhoy Pathonji, a Parsee employed as a tally clerk at the Victoria Dock, was on Thursday injured on the South Wharf, Victoria Dock, by a bale of cotton falling on him from a bullock cart. He was conveyed to the Gocaldas Tejpal Hospital and detained for treatment.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—Mr. Kelly, who resides at Appollo Bunder, has reported to the police that he left his bicycle at the foot of the Wodehouse Bridge on the night of the 10th instant and went to spend some time with a friend in a railway carriage close-by. On looking for the machine subsequently he discovered it missing.

ACCIDENT TO A CARTMAN.—Rama Babaji aged fifty years, a cart driver, residing in Bapty Street, was on Thursday afternoon driving a cart along Moreland Road,when he accidentally fell off his seat. One of the wheels passed over his body, fracturing some of his ribs. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, one Gunpat Bhicoo, described as an ex-railway policeman was charged with stealing ornaments of the value of Rs. 177 belonging to Succaram Bheema from his house in Girgaum Road. The accused had pledged the ornaments with a Marwaree who has his shop at Memonwadas. The accused being an old offender, having a record of one previous conviction against him, was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE XAVIERITES DINNER.—As already intimated, the 11th annual gathering and dinner of the Xavierites takes place this evening at Mr. Powvala's Bungalow at Mazagon. The Hon. Mr. B. D. Petit will be unavoidately prevented from presiding on the occasion, owing to ton severe illness of his father, so His Grace the Archbishop has consented to take the chair. Dinner will be served at 7-30 p.m., and after the usual toasts, will be followed by a farce, "Never Say Die," under the guidance of Fr. Hoswito. Lantern slides and other light amusements also form part of the programme.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Colonel Eccles and officers of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, the Band of the Regiment will play under the direction of Mr. F. Bradley, the following selection of music at 5-30 p. m. :—

Grand March ...Honor to the Brave...Riverie
Overture ...Juanita ...Suppe
Selection of Tostis most admired songs
Valse ...Rosch ...Kilenburg
Divertissements on Chinese melodies
Serenata ...Love's Dream is Idleness ...Allan Macbeth

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BOUND OVER.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, George Hartley a Eurasian, having no occupation was charged by Inspector Fleming with disorderly benaviour at Mazagon pakady, on Thursday night. The evidence showed that accused, while under the influence of liquor seriously assaulted one Farrian Baretto inflicting injuris on his face. He attacked another man with a stick. The police appeared on the scene and took the drunkard into custody. Accused pleaded guilty. Inspector Fleming informed the magistrate that only a few days ago, accused was fined Rs. 5 for a similar offence. He was a terror to the locality and a nuisance to the police. The police officer under the circumstances, requested the Court to bind him over to keep the peace. The Magistrate setenced accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20 and bound him over in the sum of Rs. 50 to keep the peace for a period of six months. The accused was warned that the next time he appeared in Court on a similar charge, he would be sent to jail.

LECTURE ON ZOROASTRIAN RELIGION:—Professor Jackson of the Columbia University delivered his lecture on "Ahuramzd and Ahriman"; the Good and Evil Spirits, last evening at the Framji Cawasji Institute. There was a large gathering of Parsi ladies and gentlemen. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna presided. The chairman in opening the proceedings said the evening's lecture was practically the first of the series which Mr. Karkaria had organised for the benefit of his countrymen. He was indebted to that it was Mr. Karkaria's intention and hope to have such a series of lectures, if possible, every year from European savants on Avesta. The speaker thought that for the enlightened community like the Parsis, well known for their riches and charities, it would be easy to carry out such a scheme and provide funds for the same. They all knew that in Europe and America such lectures were very common. The subject of the day's lecture was interesting not only to the Parsees, but to all the communities equally and those who took interest in the problem of mind and soul. He, the speaker, was a great believer in the unity of God and he hoped that the lecture would be taken advantage of not only by the Parsees but by the other communities also. The lecturer in the course of his discourse said the reason why the progress of Zoroastrianism soon after its appearance in the world was rapid was the noble principles which underlyits foundation. The chief amongst its doctrines was the constant struggle between Good and Evil. This was a problem which had engaged the attention of philosophers and writers in every age and in every country. But Zoroaster was the earliest to devote himself to its solution.

WEDDING IN SIR JAMSETJEE'S FAMILY.—A marriage took place at "Mazagon Castle" on Thursday evening last, the contracting parties being Mr. Kavashah Sorabji Powvala, a nephew of Mr. Dorabji Rustomji Powvala, a retired merchant of Bombay, and Miss Kavarbai, the youngest daughter of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, C.S.I. The bridegroom is a graduate of the Bombay University, and the bride possesses a good knowledge of English and music. She has travelled with her late father in India and the Continent, and is a bright young lady of twenty. The wedding ceremony was performed at "Mazagon Castle," where the bridegroom with his friends and relations came from "Byramji Hall," the residence of Mr. Rustamji Byramji Jeejeebhoy, wherein they had assembled before forming a procession. "Mazagon Castle" as well as "Byramjee Hall" were decorated and embellished for the occasion. The religious part of the ceremony was performed by Shams ul-Ulama Darab Dustoor Peshotum Byramji Sanjana and Ervad Nasarvanji Dhapur, the family priest of the Powvala's family. After the ceremony, valuable presents of jewellery and dresses were exchanged, the most noticeable being diamond ornaments, valued at nearly a lac of rupees. There were dinner parties both at "Mazagon Castle" and "Byramji Hall," the guests at the former numbering nearly five hundred, representing prominent members of the Parsi society. The ceremony was repeated at midnight in conformity with the time honoured usage of the Zoroastrians, and at about two o'clock the party broke up. The string band of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry and the Portuguese National Band were in attendance.

UNIVERSITY SENATE MEETING.

YESTERDAY evening a meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University. In the absence of the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, the Vice Chancellor of the University, Dr. Temuji Bhicaji Nariman, Senior Fellow present, was voted to the chair on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR MAHRATHA FEMALE CANDIDATES.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavakar moved that as recommended by the Syndicate, the offer of Rs. 6,000 in 3,1-2 per cent. Government paper, from Rao Bahadur R. V. Dhamoaskar for the foundation of a scholarship in the name of his late wife, to be awarded to the female candidate who passes the Matriculation examination with the highest number of marks from among the Maratha female candidates on condition that she prosecutes her studies at a recognised College or Institution be accepted with the best thanks of the senate.

The motion was agreed to,

SIR MANGALDAS SCHOLARSHIP.

On the motion of Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalwad a special grace was passed, suspending the operation of regulations for the Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai scholarship (so far as it related to the scholar's departure for England) in the case of Mr. N. D. Darn, one of the scholars for 1901, and permitting him to proceed to England in August next.

The meeting then terminated,

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	5	
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	5	33
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Pansewadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	25	17	12
D Khotachi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmee	19	13	19
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	21	27	38
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	28	11	29
G Mahim and Worli	23	12	32
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	14	33
Total	126	104	227
Total plague deaths to date	53,289	77,851	
Same date last year	98	78	310

BANDORA.

There were 2 attacks and 2 deaths recorded from plague within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Thursday.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. If removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 18, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and a common jury.

BOMBAY UNCOVENANTED FAMILY PENSION FUND.

J. F. Vaz, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bombay Uncovenanted Family Pension Fund, was charged with misappropriation of the fund of the Society and with falsification of the books. Mr. Rivett-Carnac and Mr. Hamilton appeared for the prosecution, the accused being defended by Mr. Gazdar.

Mr. Brewin, in further cross-examination by Mr. Gazdar said the prosecution in the police court was started by Mr. Sloane, who had got the accused committed by the magistrate. Mr. Sloane at the meeting of the 24th November had moved the resolution for the prosecution of the accused, but that resolution was over-ruled.

Wasodeo Juggansth in cross-examination, said the entry in the cash book was made before the balance sheet was signed. He could not say if it was made in March 1898. He had not made the entry of Rs. 7,300. The entries of Rs. 7,300, and Rs. 72-14-2 on the 28th February were in his handwriting. They were first entered in pencil and inked over after the 1st March by witness who was not employed till the 9th of the latter month. The same entries were made in the rough cash book on the 28th February. The original figures in that entry had been Rs. 4,837-10-6 and Rs. 40-3-9. The alterations were made under the instructions of the accused; who got angry and would not let witness and another clerk examine the pages of the book, but told them to carry out his instructions.

Mr. Guzdar was examining witness in regard to other entries when Mr. Justice Crowe said there was no doubt whatever that the witness, while acting as auditor, had made all entries in the books previous to his being employed—as a clerk from the 9th March, but how that matter affected the accused's case he could not tell.

The witness, in further cross-examination, said that although the books used to remain on the table in the office, the accused had a very sharp eye and would not allow anyone to look at them. The rough balance sheet for 1897-8 had been prepared in the office. Witness had destroyed that balance sheet after comparing it with the fair copy. The entry of Rs. 61,424 was not copied from the Accountant-General's annual statement. In auditing the balance sheet he had gone over all the figures and found them correct. He had accepted the explanation of the accused in regard to the connectness of the item of Rs. 61,424.

Re-examined, witness said that previous to the 9th March he used to attend the office for the purpose of auditing the books. On those occasions the accused used to ask him to make entries in the books and he did so. No entries were ever made except under instructions of the accused.

Mr. Gazdar also said that previous to the 9th March he used to attend the office for the purpose of auditing the books. On those occasions the accused used to ask him to make entries in the books and he did so. No entries were ever made except under instructions of the accused.

Mr. Ardeshir Dadabhai Shroff, at present employed as a cashier in the Government Dockyard, said he was one of the auditors of the Family Pension Fund for 1897-8. It was his bad luck to have as his senior colleague in the audit the person now in the dock. When he examined the book all the entries were in pencil. He had great troubl in getting them entered in ink.

In answwer to Mr. Gazdar witness said when sending back the signed balance sheet he and the other auditor sent a covering letter in which they said they had found the accounts to be correct and the books kept in excellent order. He still considered the books correct. He could not point out any exception of incorrect totals. Since the enquiry had been instituted he had found the books and balance sheet were not correct.

Mr. Framroz Rustomji Joshi, Chairman of the Managing Committee of the fund, said he received information in November last regarding the balance sheet. A few days after the Secretary sent and asked him if the annual report was ready for issue and asked him to produce the original balance-sheet signed by the auditors. On his doing so witness noticed some corrections in it. Some of the figures had been altered in red ink and others in pencil. The accused admitted the alterations had been made under his orders, as the auditors were wrong. Witness said the accused must either get the alterations initialed or accept their figures. He then wrote to the auditors and asked them to reconcile the figures in order to get the balance-sheet printed. Three days afterwards he received a letter from Vaz accepting the auditors' figures. The reports were then printed. At the meeting that followed witness told accused that the irregularities that had occurred required explanation. The accused promised to do so. The matter then escaped witness' notice till July when he had it brought to his notice that the accused had not carried forward the auditors' figures. He then again asked Vaz for an explanation when the latter said is had been already submitted. Witness said if the explanation was not forthcoming in twenty-four hours, the matter would be brought to the notice of the Managing Committee. Vaz then produced an explanation, which witness did not accept, as he found from it that it would be necessary to examine the books. He then asked Mr. Brewin to examine the books, and to submit a report, both of which he did. Witness then gave details relating to the suspension of the accused, as the Committee could not understand a word of the explanation given by Vaz. He said the latter possessed good mental powers, but was unable to write.

Mr. Joshi, in cross-examination, stated that the accused had accepted the auditor's figures on the understanding that there was to be a subsequent enquiry. The circular of 29th October 1900 was issued by the Managing Committee to all the subscribers.

Re-examined, Mr. Joshi said he was also Superintendent of the Government Central Press. The accused had only sent in two explanations.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac said that was the case for the prosecution,

Mr. Gazdar intimated that he did not intend to call witnesses for the defence.

The accused stated he left his defence in the hands of his counsel; and the Sessions were then adjourned to this (Saturday) morning.

AN APPEAL TO THE COLLECTOR OF THANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As Mr. Orr is now at Andary, I would most respectfully bring to his notice the disgraceful state of the bridge leading to Vassova Sands; the Bridge is 8 to 9 feet wide and not protected in any way. Owners of carriages every month either lose their horses and carriages, or the occupants are thrown out on either side. One of the residents had his collar-bone broken recently. Residents at Vassova Sands pay taxes, yet the Collector has done nothing.—Yours, &c.,

A VICTIM.

THE DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION.

AT the Small Causes Court, Mr. C. M. Cursetji, acting Second Judge, delivered judgment in the suits filed by Mr. Sorabji Rustomji Bunsha, Liquidator of the Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation, against Joaquin Lawrence, Fazulbhoy Junabhoy Lalji, Peter Marshall Pinto and nine other shareholders for the recovery of the calls. Mr. Bland, Solicitor, and Mr. Nusserwanji, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Pestonji M. Kanga of Messrs Kanga and Patel, Solicitor, represented Fazulbhoy Joonabhoy Lalji and five others. The other defendants were also represented by pleaders.

His Honour in the course of his judgment said that the suit in question as well as the succeeding suits bearing consecutive numbers up to and inclusive of 1,007, besides suits Nos. 2,086, 2,088, 2,092 and 2,093 had been by consent heard together and the judgment was common to all these suits. These suits were all by the same plaintiff, namely, the Liquidator of the Deccan Banking and Agency Corporatation and were for unpaid calls of Rs. 99 per share. The defence in all these suits was identical. The defendants pleaded that they were not shareholders and so not liable to pay these calls. The defendants all admitted having in a set form applied for shares and paid the required deposits, but they contended that no shares were allotted to them, no notice of allotment given them and that therefore their applications were never accepted.

The plaintiff had produced the Corporation's register of share-holders and put in as evidence the entries in such registers of the defendants' names and numbers of shares against their names and the plaintiff relied on these together with the defendants' applications for shares and their conduct as sufficient to prove that the defendants were shareholders and members of the Corporation in question and so liable to pay as now claimed. No attempt was made to show that any shares were allotted in any direct manner whatever to these defendants and his Honour took it as a fact that no allotment of shares took place either by notices to the applicants for shares or by any definite mode regarded those defendants whose after conduct did not help to fix them with notices. As against defendant, Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Lalji, in suit 1,006 alone it was further alleged that he acted both as a director and a shareholder of the Corporation by attending and taking part in meetings of directors and shareholders and as against defendant, Peter Marshall Pinto, in suit 2,086 that he had paid several calls. Some of the defendants stated that they had withdrawn their applications, but that contention had not been proved. The question then for disposal was whether the defendants or any of them were shareholders or members of the Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation? If yes, then they would be liable in these suits as stated above. The plaintiff mainly relied on the form of the application for shares, in the entry of defendants' names in the register of shareholders and on article 33 of the Articles of Association, which provided that on the failure of any one to pay for moneys due under a call, it would be sufficient in order to prove the debt to show the name of the defendant in the register, that such moneys were unpaid, the production of his application and allotment on record in the minute book and that due notice had been served. The form of application showed that it was addressed to the Managing Agent, that the applicant sent the required deposit and requested a certain number of shares to be allotted to him. It further stated that the applicant agreed to accept the number asked for or any smaller number that might be allotted to him, to pay the balance for the same and concluded: "I authorise you to have me registered as the holder of the said shares." The plaintiff also relied on the conduct of the defendants to show that they were aware that they had not been put on the register and had been allotted the shares applied for. Having dealt with these points in order and followed a numerous authorities bearing on the question, his Honour held that a person did not become a shareholder or a member in a limited liability company by merely applying for shares, by paying a deposit and by his name being entered in the register of shareholders, nor even by shares being allotted to him. Either one notice or letter of allotment given or sent within a reasonable time to the applicant was both essential and necessary to be shown otherwise fixed with the knowledge of the allotment to constitute him such member or shareholder. On this point his Honour cited several authorities and held, consequently in suits Nos. 1,006 and 2,086, that had not been proved that the defendants in the other suits had any shares allotted to them or notice given to them that the shares applied for and in respect of which these calls were now made had been allotted to them or that there was anything in their after conduct to fix them with such notices. The Court, therefore, found the issue in respect of these defendants in the negative. As to the defendants, Pinto, Lalji and Pinto, in suits Nos. 2,088, 2,092 and 2,086 the court found that the circumstances were such as to allow and justify the court's inferring that the shares they applied for had been allotted to them and they had notice of the same. As to the defendant mentioned in suit 2,093 it found that the defendants had been duly served by the plaintiffs with notices for the calls now claimed in these suits. His Honour accordingly held that they were liable to pay these calls or in other words that they were members of the Corporation, of which the plaintiff was the liquidator. The result would be that his Honour passed decrees in plaintiff's favour in suits Nos. 1,006 and 2,086 and dismissed the other suits. In conclusion the Judge wished to say that the court was much obliged to Mr. Pestonji Kanga for his able argument on behalf of several of the defendants here and for his help in pointing out the numerous authorities.

COTTON SPINNING IN INDIA.

THE following statistics of cotton spinning and weaving in the Indian Mills in December 1900 and in the nine months April to December 1900 compared with the corresponding period of 189 and 1899, have been compiled in the Statistica Department of the Government of India from accounts rendered by millowners under the terms of the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896.

Month of December.

	1898	1899	1900
British India.			
Bombay	33,086,177	27,182,636	23,981,558
Madras	3,659,275	2,721,699	2,291,010
Bengal	3,133,722	2,865,707	1,553,563
North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara)	2,936,592	2,970,420	3,013,102
Punjab	638,911	472,011	617,821
Central Provinces	1,512,637	1,511,047	1,573,532
Total	44,987,319	38,005,520	33,031,216
Foreign Territory			
Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nanda-gaon and Bhavnagar	619,361	1,010,795	910,518
Grand Total	45,606,680	39,016,315	34,001,734

Nine Months, 1st April to 31st Dec.

	1898	1899	1900
British India			
Bombay	273,037,680	301,076,033	161,477,639
Madras	23,294,917	24,475,391	21,230,035
Bengal	23,090,744	30,724,010	9 005,487
North-Western Provinces and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	23,6 3,065	25,7 7,055	20,744,755
Punjab	5,491,987	5,552,19 3	5,057,963
Central Provinces	14,,20,809	15,449,27	13,718,613
Total	372,762,213	405,014,869	231,491,792
Foreign Territory, Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, and Bhavnagar	7,236,022	9,194,832	7,310,252
Grand Total	379,998,215	415,508,851	238,801,797

THE SEIZURE OF ARMS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

ACTION AGAINST A BRITISH CONSUL.

IN the King's Bench Division on Monday (March 25) Mr. Justice Bigham had before him a case in which Messrs. Francis Times and Company, merchants and exporters of arms and ammunitions to the Persian Gulf, sued Colonel Meade, formerly British Consul-General in the Persian Gulf, to recover damages for alleged unlawful siizures of arms and ammunition at Bushire and Bahrein, two ports in the Persian Gulf. The defendant pleaded that the acts complained of were committed not by him but by the Persian authorities. Sir Robert Reid, K.C., and Mr. Hollams were counsel for the plaintiff; the Attorney-General (Sir R. Finlay), and the Solicitor-General (Sir E. Carson), and Mr. Sutton represented the defendant.

The plaintiffs' case was that in 1897 they were carrying on business at Bushire, which was part of the dominions of the Shah of Persia, at Bahrein, and at Muscat. They (plaintiffs) were in the habit of sending out merchandise from England, which partly consisted of arms and ammunition. There was a prohibition, a conditional prohibition, against the importation of arms into Persia, but that was merely a means of procuring duty and enabling the officials of the Persian Government to exact such duty as they thought fit. Consequently, large quantities of arms were openly imported into Bushire by the plaintiffs and other firms. In 1897 there was trouble on the Indian North-West Frontier with the Afridis, and in August of that year the plaintiffs heard there was likely to be trouble in respect of landing arms, with the result that consignment in the steamship Baluchistan was sent via Muscat and not to Bushire, as was usual. The vessel, however, was seized by one of His Majesty's ships, and formed the subject of an action. In which the present plaintiffs were successful. At this time, at Bushire, the plaintiffs had in their "godowns" 1,000 or 2,000 rifles and ammunition, on which they had paid duty. On December 7, 1897, the defendant (Colonel Meade) and others went to the plaintiff's office and demanded the keys of the "go-downs." Some days after, the goods were sent by the defendant and his assistants to Teheran, and had never been recovered. At the time of the seizure defendant and the officials said they were acting under instructions from the Home Government, who believed that the arms somehow got into the hands of the Afridis. Another seizure of arms took place at Bahrein, which was under the sovereignty of a Sheik, who was under the protection of the Indian Government, and from whom the plaintiffs had a concession to sell arms and ammunition under certain conditions. At the beginning of 1898 plaintiffs had stored there about £17,000 worth of these goods. On February 4, 1898, one of His Majesty's ships came over with Colonel Meade on Board, who proceeded to act in pretty much the same manner as he had done in the first seizure. Only a portion of the arms, etc., were taken away, however, and were detained until June, 1900, when they were returned in a damaged state. Under these circumstances the plaintiffs sough to recover compensation for the damage they had sustained. (Proceeding.)

SUIT FOR ALLEGED LIBEL AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

J. M. CURSETJEE vs. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

At the High Court, yesterday, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Tyebjee, Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir Hormusjee and Dinshaw on behalf of the plaintiff, moved, according to notice of motion, to take off the file the memorandum of appeal filed by the defendant and to expedite the hearing of the appeal. On the 25th February 1901, the defendant took out a summons calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why the suit should not be put on the file for the hearing of the preliminary issues raised by the defendant. Mr. Justice Russell after hearing arguments, discharged the summons; the suit to come on for hearing on its merits in due course.

The plaintiff's claim in the suit is for Rs. 150,000 as damages sustained by him by the wrongful act of the Government of Bombay; that the Government resolution No. 7,846 of the 6th November 1899 might be ordered to be set aside, and for costs.

Mr. Inverarity said he did not admit the facts mentioned in the written statement. He said it was not an act of the Governor in Council, as asserted in the written statement, and he was entitled to show that this was not a resolution of the, Governor in Council. Supposing that the resolution was written by one Member of Council, and received as a matter of form the sanction of the Governor, while the other Member of Council did not know anything about it and wrote a strong minute, protesting against the resolution, he (plaintiff) was entitled to interrogate the other side, and to show that it was not an act of the Governor in Council, or, as the defendant put it, the Governor and Council. Plaintiff was, therefore, entitled to sue the Secretary of State. Mr. Inverarity said it was impossible to set down the suit for hearing on the preliminary issues. He did not admit it was an act of the Governor in Council. His application, said the learned counsel, was double-barrelled: he moved to have the appeal from Mr. Justice Russell's decision taken off the file; and in the alternative, he said it was not the proper procedure. Mr. Inverarity cited several authorities in support of his view of the matter, affirming that both Madras and Allahabad were in his favour.

The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, instructed by the Government Solicitor, on behalf of the defendent, mentioned the case in which the court heard the preliminary issues first. Counsel said the invariable practice had been to hear preliminary issues in court, and the procedure was to make an application in chambers. Counsel argued that the suit could not proceed to a hearing until the preliminary issues raised by the defendant on material points were disposed of. Mr. Scott cited authorities in support of this contention.

Mr. Inverarity said all that the judge did was to decide that he was not going to dispose of the issues in chambers.

Mr. Scott argued that an appeal lay from that decision, which was a judgment. He contended that an appeal lay from any judgment preliminary, interlocutory, or final.

The Chief Justice said the whole point was whether this was a judgment.

Mr. Scott said Mr. Justice Russell took time to consider his decision, which he afterwards delivered; and therefore it was a judgment.

The Chief Justice considered it was an interlocutory order, but not a judgment.

Mr. Scott cited authorities to the contrary effect showing that an appeal lies in every case.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee said counsel was assuming that the order estopped defendant from having the preliminary issues tried first before the judge who heard the suit.

Mr. Scott said if the court expressed that view, the order would be less objectionable; but he wanted an expression of some such view. It was a right of importance to the defendant to have the preliminary issues heard first, and that right was taken away by Mr. Justice Russell's decision. Mr. Inverarity said it was not a resolution of Government. It was not, said Mr. Scott, his learned friend was at once admitted.

Mr. Inverarity: My learned friend will not misrepresent my argument. I said I was going to show that it was not a resolution of the Governor and Council.

Mr. Scott said the resolution was passed by Government

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[EXCHANGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DITMAS—March 21, at Windsor Lodge, Taunton, the wife of Major L P Ditmas, Staff Paymaster, Army Pay Dept. of a son.

TRODENAYLOR—March 17, at Bromley Road, Beckenham, the wife of H P Todd-Nayler, I C S, C I E, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MORTON—FAGAN—March 21, at Allhallows, Barking, J Morton, to Beatrice Emily, daughter of the late Major-General W T Fagan, Bengal Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—March 26, at 24, Thorsett-road, Anerley, S E, Helen Elizabeth, widow of the late Captain George Norris Adams, H M's late Indian Navy, aged 71.

CADELL—March 23 at Millfield, Cheltenham, Col R Cadell, late Bengal Staff Corps.

HUBBARD—March 17, at Nice, wife of E J Hubbard, M A, late Chaplain Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, and daughter of the late A Macneill, Captain 91st Highland Regt.

MACRAE—March 23, very suddenly, at 199, St. Ann's-road, Tottenham, Edmund Mac ae, late of Meerut, India, and brother of H Macrae, aged 79.

RAMSELL—March 21, at Upper Norwood, Major-Genl H S Ramsell, late of the Madras Staff Corps, aged 76.

TWYNAM—March 21, at Rwe Bank, Paignton, Lieut-Col G S Twynam, late Ceylon Rifles, 61st Regt and 13th Light Inf, aged 72.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ENNIS—March 21, at Alleppey, Travancore, the wife Guy Baliff Ennis, of a son.

PAULSON—March 27, at 63, Fytche Road, Rangoon, the wife of J C Paulson, Burma Railways, of a son.

WARBY—April 5, at Coonoor, the wife of W H Warby, of Fort St George and Egmore, Madras, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HARRIS—COOK—March 30, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev G E Oldham, B A, Chaplain, Henry James Fraser, (late) Royal Artillery, 2nd son of General W H Harris, M B, I M S, retired, R I U S Club, London, S W, to Lilian Charlotte, eldest daughter of Mrs C Rindon Cook, late of Patiala.

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BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 12TH OF APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and unimportant. Readings are lowest at and in the neighbourhood of Allahabad and highest in the south and in Cutch. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are irregularly cyclonic all over the country lying to the north of latitude 20°; while calms and variable breezes prevail to the south of that parallel. The force has been moderate to light.

The only large variations noticed in the maximum and minimum temperatures are:—Maximum 8° in defect at Lahore and 5° in excess at Malegaon and Ajmere; minimum from 5° to 8° in excess at Jeypore Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Sangor, Ajmere, Indore and Karachi. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Khandwa and the lowest 67° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are more or less cloudy in several places.

About a quarter of an inch of rain has fallen at Cochin and light showers at Mangalore and Colombo. The disturbed weather conditions in Sind have moved rapidly eastwards and to-day a small depression lies somewhere to east-north-east of Allahabad. Weather is hence unsettled in the Central and North-West Provinces and is likely to become equally there. Thunderstorms are likely on the Malabar Coast.

E. A. KENYON.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 11th April, 1901.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches 29·781
Temperature of the Air	degrees 85·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	71·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·732
Extent of cloudy sky the whole sky clouded=10	0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 88·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·5
General Direction of wind	NNE, NE, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 127

* From midnight to midnight.
N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.
THURSDAY NIGHT—April 11.
10 p.m. ..... 81·4
FRIDAY—April 12.
8 a.m. ..... 78·7
10 a.m. ..... 86·2
p.m. ..... 86·4
4 a.m. ..... 83·4

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Plympton, 1849 tons, Captain R W Moon, will sail to-day for Saigon in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Colobaria, 3,439 tons, Captain D L Nicleon, clearco yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Onda, 3,410 tons, Captain P H Stunt, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 1st April, with a cargo of coal.

THE s s Forerio, 2,591 tons, Captain B White, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening, from Calcutta, 1st April, with a cargo of coal.

THE s s Knarisbro, 2,019 tons, Captain F M Tyson arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum, 31st March, with a cargo of 119,625 cases of Kerosine oil and 6 deck passengers.

THE Wilson Line s s Horatio, 2,081 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Surgeon-General W S M Price, Mr McCausland, Very-Lieut F S H Boltrey Mr Moncrieff, Mr S C Mc Hooper, Miss Hilda Mullen, Mr Morrison, Lieut Craigie, Mrs and Miss Martin and 75 Deck.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
SUEZ, APRIL 11.
The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Itola left here this afternoon.
SINGAPORE, APRIL 12.
The P. & O. Company s.s. "Socotra" (Extra) arrived here this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Melpomene, from Shanghai, left Singapore for Bombay, on the afternoon of the 10th instant and is expected here about the 20th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, APRIL 11.
The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhowsugger 3 22-32.
The Manchester markets has been quiet.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols 95 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes 101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 63¾-4
Bar Silver 27 3-16
The sum of about £500,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.
The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £33,880,000, Decrease £300,000; Public Deposits £7,400,000; Decrease £2,900,000; Other Deposits £39,800,000, Increase £900,000; Other Securities £29,700,000; Decrease £1,500,000; Notes and Gold £22,000,000 Increase £100,000.
The Banks Reserve is 46 per cent. of the Liabilities.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Forerio s	White	Calcutta, April 1
12	Onda s	Stunt	Calcutta, April 1
	Egypt s	Langborne	Aden, April 7
	Henry Bolckow s	Labott	Persian Gulf
	H I M S Clive	Warden	Calcutta, April 1
	Knarisbro s	Tyson	Batoum, March 21

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	City of Lucknow s	Morrison	Karachi
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi
	Oolobaria s	Nielson	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Horatio, Craft, for Antwerp via Karachi, Plympton, Moon, for Saigon.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Kilwa, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
" Egypt, for London, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 12.
FROM GLASGOW.
Clan MacNeil s—20 cases whisky, H S Smith and Co; 20 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co.
Clan Mackenzie s—10 cases whisky, H J Rustomji and Co.
Hespania s—20 cases whisky, H J Rustomji and Co.
FROM LONDON.
Egypt s—11 cases medicine G Bulakhidas and Co; 10 cases Ointments etc; 10 cases oil etc.
Sobrao, 18 cases paper, H. Abdoolally.
Socotra s—27 cases medicine, G Bulakhidas and Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
Lady Jorcey s—28 packages clocks and lampware, H J Hoosma.
FROM HAMBURG.
Stolzenfels s—6 cases eau-de-cologne, Jehangir B Petit and Co.
Steinoerger s—2 hogsheads, rectified spirit, D Cowasjee.
Ehrenfels s—15 bales paper, M A M Shirrufally.
FROM ANTWERP.
Ehrenfels s—5 cases perfumed spirits R Manockji and Co
FROM BORDEAUX.
Egypt s—25 cases brandy H J Rustomjee and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th April.

1. The Annual Regimental Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall at 9 p.m. on Friday next, the 19th instant.
Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for the issue of Tickets and Prizes.
The Bombay Volunteer Rifles Rifle Association Prizes will be distributed at the same time.
Dress for officers.—Mess Dress Red or White.
For N C Officers and Volunteers.—Mess Dress or Uniform with Forage Caps.
2. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters, are requested to do so as early as possible.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th April.

1. There will be a meeting of Non-Commissioned Officers of No. 2 Company at the Byculla Head-quarters, on Tuesday next, 16 p.m., when existing vacancies in the Non-Commissioned Ranks of the Company will be considered.
2. The Head-quarters of No. 2 Company at Byculla will be open for drill every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.
3. Members are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to the Head-quarters at once.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
FIRST SUNDAY AFTER EASTER APRIL 14.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral)—Eyre in E flat.
Hymns—127 and 125 part (3 Ave Verum Baker.) 294
5 p.m.—Children's service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—138 and 26.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Woodward in A.
Anthem—Lo is watching over Israel—Mendelssohn.
The collections are for the Cathedral Schools.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)
8 a.m.—Introit 125.
Missa Cantata—Fours in F.
Hymns—194, 197 and 39.
Nunc Dimittis—Tonus Peregrinus
1-a.m.—Choral Matins and Sermon. (Parade Service.)
Hymns—304, 134 and 499.
6 p.m.—Choral Even song and Sermon.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Bunnett
Hymns 135, 134 and 136. Processional Hymn 133

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Solemn Eucharist. Preacher, Rev. Father Tovey.
10 a.m.—Matins—(Choral).
6 p.m.—Evening Evensong, Preacher Rev. Father Nicholson.
Alms for the Poor

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM,
7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon by Rev. J. Smith.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. H. McNeile.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral).
Hymns—315, 195, 3 and 339.
4-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—166, 301, 190 and 27.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH,
Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.
7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
The north door of the Church is open every day till sunset for private prayer.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.
(Church of Scotland.)
11 a.m.—Joint Service—Psalm 23, tune 164.
Hymns—189 and 162. Paraphrase 2 tune 112.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Psalm 124 2nd version tune 217.
Hymns—253, 64 and 248. 2nd tune, Anthem O taste and see Collection for Church expenses.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
Esplanade Road
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Holy Communion Sermon by the Rev. H. N. May.
Hymns 19, 333 and 107. Psalm 23 and 103.
11 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—135, 125 and 316.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Hymns—125, 133 and 499.
The Offertories for Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
Madras Time.
8 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Eucharist.
9-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
Hymns—129, 134 and 131.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—131, 160, 136 and 166.

ST. PETER'S ARMENIAN CHURCH.
13th April Easter Eve.
3 p.m.—Evensong.
4 p.m.—Mass.
14th April, Easter Day.
8 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Mass.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1901.

THE EMPRESS-DOWAGER.

LADY MACDONALD, from the greater security of the British Legation in Tokio, is able to write appreciatively of the Empress-Dowager, who not long ago almost caused her to lose her life. "Less black than she is painted," in spite of all she went through last summer, is still Lady MacDonald's verdict, as also, she believes, of more competent judges than herself. It is rare to find such a perfectly forgiving spirit as this, and we are not sure whether it is quite wholesome even if irreproachably Christianlike. But Lady MacDonald was prepossessed in favour of the gifted and strong-willed Empress long before the events of last summer occurred. If we look for an explanation of her kindly regard for the Dowager, we must confess to finding no more than a woman's reason. Certainly Lady MacDonald gives us none. Indeed, she gives reasons only for disliking her Imperial Majesty except for a brief display of courtesy and kindness on the occasions of official visits. Previous to her first visit Sir Claude MacDonald had held the usual opinion concerning the Dowager and his wife had held the same. But after her first visit, Lady MacDonald came to the conclusion that she was a woman of some strength of character, certainly genial and kind and liked by her immediate surroundings. This opinion was shared by all the ladies from the foreign legations who were received by the Dowager. But Lady MacDonald was accompanied by the Chinese Secretary of the British Legation who acted as interpreter, an official of long acquaintance with China and the Chinese and credited with great ability and sound judgment. Previous to the visit he, too, held the generally accepted opinion of her Majesty. "My husband requested him to take a careful note of all that passed," writes Lady MacDonald, "especially with a view of endeavouring to arrive at some estimate of her true character. On his return he reported that all his previously conceived notions had been upset by what he had seen and heard and he summed up her character in four words amiability verging on weakness." Taking this with her own opinion and that of her husband Lady MacDonald welds the three together and beats them out to this:—"This singular woman is either an accomplished actress, or what she certainly seems to be on the surface, a woman swayed hither and thither by the counsels of her advisers of whom the vast majority are certainly phenomenally ignorant of anything outside the Middle Kingdom, and in addition arrogant and anti-foreign."

Lady MacDonald's opinion of the Emperor is not very flattering. She describes him as sitting near the Empress-Dowager when the Legation ladies were received, a sad-eyed, delicate-looking youth, showing but little character in his face, who barely raised his eyes during the reception—a perfect nonentity apparently in the ladies' eyes, though Lady MacDonald admits it was a pleasurable surprise to them all to find him taking part in the audience. Of those memorable New Year's receptions much has been written, but Lady MacDonald's account of the functions is the only one penned by one who was present. It fell to the lot of Lady MacDonald to read a little speech to the Dowager and then her Majesty replied in a harsh voice, disagreeable to listen to, and in a louder key than is usual for a Chinese lady. Each of the ladies received a quaint souvenir in the shape of a ring and then sat down to lunch in an adjoining room. This meal was unique but somewhat trying. The Dowager did not join them. But the Princesses did and Prince Ching sat looking on, the while gravely smoking cigarettes and watching the party. From a Chinese point of view the fare was of the most recherche kind—bird's nest soup, seaweed in various disguises, eggs, which had been buried for many years until they had become black and unrecognisable and many other "dainties." Warm native wine of great potency was the beverage, but Lady MacDonald says it "tasted like old apples and seemed particularly nasty," and altogether she does not seem to have very much enjoyed her tiffin, but she could not help taking a peculiar pride in thrusting her fork into some delicacy or another and placing it on a princess's plate, by way of returning a similar compliment from one of these ladies. When tea and cigarettes follow luncheon palace ladies in China thaw very much as non-palace ladies, all the world over, and at the Empress Dowager's party they soon began to talk about their pretty dresses, examining the material of one another's robes, and chattering volubly all the time.

"For the European ladies, alas, circumstances were not favourable as the weather did not enable them to make much display. It was December and there existed the necessity for combining warmth with smartness of dress. Knowing the palace would not be heated the European ladies "heaped on many furs and on the whole made a brave show." The Chinese ladies were gorgeously arrayed in silks and satins of many colours, their hair, black and glistening, gaily ornamented with gold pins, flowers and precious stones. Their faces were painted, but being Manchus their feet had not been bound. They were as nature had made them. Sitting behind a long narrow table was "this formidable lady to whom is imputed such an iron will and unbending character." Lady MacDonald, who is remarkably outspoken, says that although over sixty the Dowager-Empress is still a young-looking woman with jet black hair and kindly dark eyes. In repose her expression is stern, but when she smiles it lights up and all traces of severity disappear. Her face is not of the ordinary Chinese or Manchu type and she might in another part of the world pass for an Italian peasant. In stature she is short, but the Manchu shoes she wears add at least three inches to her height. Her hands and feet, we are assured, are well formed. She uses nail protectors three inches long. She wore a rich yellow brocaded coat lined with fur and a blue silk embroidered petticoat down to her feet, her hair being dressed "a la" Manchu in two big bows, showing on either side of her head, from which dangled big pearl ornaments, and a bandeau with graduated pearls, the largest as big as a chestnut, encircled the front of her head. Her face was entirely unpainted, differing in this respect most markedly from all the other court ladies. She was much amused with the Dutch lady's pincenez, peeped throgh the ladies' open glasses at the imperial theatre, showed her jewellery and "behaved with the naive curiosity of a mere woman." No one, remarks Lady MacDonald, referring to a second visit, "seeing us in absolute security and friendliness with the Empress and her people during those latter days of March would have thought that in less than three months later we should be fighting for our lives under a hail of rifle bullets, shot and shell, eating our ponies and mules to keep ourselves alive, while within a short mile of us as the crow flies was this same Dowager-Empress, from whom we had received on two occasions so much courtesy and kindness, apparently not stretching out a hand to help us and indeed, so far as we could ascertain, giving orders for our destruction." The two sides of the picture, concludes Lady MacDonald, are impossibly dissimilar. But she thinks the Empress Dowager is not so black as painted—because she thinks so. That is all.

THE MALEFICENT MOSQUITO.

As in most other things America now claims priority in the discovery of the spread of malaria by the maleficent mosquito. Mr. L. O. Howard, the chief entomologist, in an article in the current "Century" on "Malaria and Certain Mosquitos" says that before Laveran's discovery of the parasite which causes this disease was generally known Dr. A. F. A King, an American physician, propounded the theory that malaria is transmitted by mosquitos. The later discoveries which have amply confirmed the theory of Dr. King have caused many physicians in the malarious districts of the United States to take up the question with enthusiasm and there as well as in other parts of the world, the assault on the minute but mischievous Anopheles is being actively conducted. In time, therefore, we may expect this pestiferous insect to be extinct, that is to say if the campaign against it be generally conducted as it is being organized in the United States. "At the present time," we are told, "there is probably more intelligent work being done or being planned against mosquitos in the United States than elsewhere in the world." There is plenty of scope in America for this work of exterminaiion, for there are vast swamps and marshes that are equally as fine breeding grounds of malaria as was the Eden of Martin Chuzzlewit. As the habits of the insect which harbours the malarial parasite are now fully known we are reminded by the "Century" writer that a generation of mosquitos can breed in any transient pool of water in little more than a week. They breed everywhere in standing water; not only in swamps and marshes but in horse troughs, rain water barrels and in old bottles or tin cans in which there may be water. "This water need not be perfectly covered in, since a female mosquito, in her desire to find a place to lay her eggs, will enter through a very small orifice." What the remedies are we know from the results obtained by Major Ross and other workers in this country. Mr. Howard confirms them from the results of his own experiments carried out before the mosquito-malaria relation was established. There are three main remedies, the first of which is the drainage of swamps and standing pools. Fishless pools which are used for the watering of live stock should be defended against the mosquito by the introduction of fish and especially of such voracious species as the stickle-back and top-minnow. There is also the kerosine treatment of pools or ponds which cannot be drained. Kerosine destroys the larvæ of the mosquitos. About an ounce should be used for each fifteen square feet of water surface and the oil should be poured in every fortnight. The kerosine, besides killing the "wrigglers" or larvæ when they come to the surface, also acts as a check by killing the female mosquitos when they alight upon the water to deposit their eggs. The kerosine treatment has been to some extent adopted in Bombay, but it is not clear that it is being continued as it should be. Dr. Cayley has told us that the Floral Fountain and the fountain in the Elphinstone Gardens are breeding places for the anopheles and it is worth considering whether fish could not be placed in the basins to make war on the mosquitos. The article in the "Century" shows us further that the maleficent influence of these insects is not restricted to the transmission of malaria to human beings. If they can spread one disease it is not difficult to assume that they can have an effect upon the prevalence of other forms of illness. The results of the inquiry of the Yellow Fever Commission of the United States Army indicate that the mosquito is responsible for the spread of the much dreaded "Yellow Jack." There is still discussion as to the immediate cause of yellow fever, that is to say, as to the particular nature of the disease germ. But experiments made in the Government Hospitals in Cuba show, says, Mr. Howard, with a reasonable degree of certainty that mosquitos which have bitten patients suffering with the yellow fever may and do, upon biting healthy persons, convey the disease. The great value of this discovery, if supported by the results of further experiment is that it puts investigators on the track of the true germ of yellow fever. In this case the species of mosquito suspected of transmitting the disease does not belong to the genus anopheles. It is one of the numerous species classified under the head of *Culex* and it is known as *Culex fasciatus* or *Culex taeniatus*. According to the entomologist Theobald, however, the insect is sufficiently different from other species of *Culex* as to warrant the erection of a new genus called *Stegomyia*. However the authorities on insects may decide to name the pest, it is of quite sufficient interest to the world to know that its true character is being laid bare. The mosquito, *Culex* or *Anopheles*, is a nuisance of the most dangerous kind, for besides the insect's irritating personality it stands disclosed as the agent by which two of the deadliest and most prevalent of tropical diseases are spread. And it may yet appear that the creature has other sins for which to answer.

REVOLUTION IN THE STEEL TRADE

One result of the commercial surprises which have come to English manufacturers during the past few months is the realisation of the fact that the old days of manufacturing monopoly have gone for ever. New centres of manufacture are springing up in other countries and not a few English houses are removing their factories to foreign countries because of ever-recurring difficulties with the British workman. A few weeks ago the world was startled by the formation of the United States Steel Trust which it was said would seriously damage this industry in England, and it is therefore gratifying to learn that an English syndicate has been formed to work a system which will revolutionise the steel industry. The syndicate consists of 55 men who are connected with the commerce of England, though originally only 34 subscribed an equal amount of money which was to be expended in ascertaining whether experiments conducted by Mr. Edison were mechanically and commercially practicable. Upon these experiments the latter had spent over two and a half million dollars, and the syndicate felt that if Mr. Edison could separate the rich ore from the hard rock—which he claimed to be able to do by means of magnets acting in tandem—they were face to face with an industrial revolution of the greatest and most far reaching magnitude. The investigation proved satisfactory, and the Syndicate acquired the vast deposits of iron on the Dunderland River in Norway, which had hitherto been commercially unworkable, and further experiments with ore shipped from Dunderland demonstrated that by taking two tons of this low grade non-Bessemer ore and by the combined Edison processes they could produce from it over one ton of high grade Bessemer ore, averaging 65 per cent. of metallic iron. It is estimated that American pig iron can be put on the Middlesborough market at eighteen shillings per ton but the English syndicate calculate they can supply it at about half that price. This notwithstanding that a similar process is at work in New Jersey but the advantage is that the Dunderland ore is comparatively soft. It takes four to five tons of New Jersey ore to produce one ton of ore containing 66 per cent of metallic iron whereas it only requires two tons of Dunderland ore to produce one ton of similar high-grade ore. It therefore follows that if American manufacturers can make their work such a success the English syndicate ought to be able easily to beat them in the markets. This is the most satisfactory commercial news from England for some months, and it seems as if it will not be long before the great Bessemer plant takes on a new era of prosperity.

PRETORIUS AND THE WAR.

THE "Military Mail," a new paper devoted to the interests of the Army and Volunteers and whose appearance is a sign of the pervading military spirit, gives an account of an interview which Mr. F. W. Walker, the War Correspondent of the "Express," had with Martinus Wessels Pretorius, the first President of the Transvaal Republic. Although eighty years of age and no longer an active politician the ex-President has still great influence and he has done what he could to induce the Boer leaders in the field to put an end to the hopeless struggle. The views of this brave old man, who led the trek from Natal and who welded the Boers into a commonwealth are of considerable interest in regard to the War. After a tribute to our troops some of whom he had seen go by his farm where in his old age he gives his greatest attention to his

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MORE MOUNTED INFANTRY FOR THE CAPE.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The Metropolitan Mounted Rifles, 509 strong re-uited from the Metropolitan Volunteer regiments, ave left for South Africa.

RETURN OF INDIAN TROOPS FROM CHINA.

A despatch from Peking states that the Bikaneer nd Ulwar regiments are returning to India.

The other corps, composing the Fourth Brigade, will attached to General Campbell's Brigade.

General Cummins and staff are returning to India.

THE BOTHA NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

Nothing more has been received regarding Botha's gotiations and it is understood that the telegrams ncerning the same are under censorship.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Civil administration was proclaimed in the ansvaal on the 10th instant.

The Military Courts at Johannesburg and Preto- have been abolished and replaced by Magisterial urts in various towns.

PRESIDENT LOUBET AND THE DUKE OF GENOA.

President Loubet was visiting the Duke of Genoa turday and had a long conversation on the subject modern armaments.

President Loubet said that to provoke a war would incurring the most terrible responsibility.

The Duke of Genoa agreed with President Loubet d added that visits such as the present increased cordiality between nations.

President Loubet, together with the Ministers of rine and Foreign Department, afterwards made a p in a sub-marine boat.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The s. s. Ophir with the Duke and Duchess of rnwall on board has arrived at Colombo.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The Bombay mails of the 30th ultimo arrived at indisi yesterday.

RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE GANGES OPENED.

SIMLA, APRIL 12.

The permanent bridge over the Ganges river at urumukteswar, Ghaziabad-Moradabad Railway, s opened for public traffic yesterday, and the adhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal Railway was opened the day evious.

THE OFFICER COMMANDING BANGALORE.

Brigadier-General MacCall, Commanding Banga-e, has sixty days' privilege leave, Lieutenant-olonel Pregrave officiating.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Predeaux is posted as Political Agent Harsoti and Tonk.

Lieutenant-Colonel Benson, the Sanitary Commis-ner, Mysore, hassix months' leave, Major J. Smyth ciating.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Dobson, I.M.S., from ve, is posted as Residency Surgeon, Mysore.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Indian Staff Corps.—Lieutenant A. C. Elliott comes Captain.

The Order of Merit is conferred upon Lance-fadafar Abdul Rahman, Dafadar Shah Nur Khan d Lance Dafadar Mustapha Khan of the First ancers, Hyderabad Contingent; the first for gallantry seizing a dacoit leader under fire, the second and hird for saving the life of Lieutnant Fagan, who was rd pressed in an encounter with dacoits near ir two years ago.

Colonel S. O. B. Banks, I. M. S., Bombay, is ermitted to retire.

1st Bombay Baroda Railway Volunteers.—Messrs. Health, Nath and Medley are gazetted Lieutenants.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Courtenary is deputed to China in con-nection with the accounts of the Shanghai-Kwan-Yangtun-Pekin Railway.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Captain Hudson, Deputy Assay Master, Bombay, has — months' leave from the 4th proximo.

REVENUE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. A. Stonier, Mining Specialist, officiates as Chief Inspector of Mines.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, APRIL 12.

With the approval of the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appoint-ments :—

2nd Bombay Grenadiers—Major Mitchell, 2nd in Command, 21st Bombay Infantry. Officiating Commandant is confirmed with effect from the 6th instant vice Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie, vacated.

4th Bombay Rifles—Lieutenant Sargent, Double Company Officer, 14th Bombay Infantry, is trans-ferred in the same capacity. So much of Bombay Command Order, No. 179, dated 22nd ultimo, as relates to this office, is hereby cancelled.

19th Bombay Infantry—2nd Lieutenant Daukes, York and Lancaster Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be officiating Double Com-pany Officer, dated 22nd March.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Captain Deanys, 23rd Bombay Rifles to be Re-cruiting Staff Officer for Rajputana and Central India Hindus and Mahomedans.

28th Bombay Pioneers—2nd Lieutenant-Ban-natyne, Supernumerary, to be Double Company, Officer, vice Lieutenant Dougherty, transferred to the 18th Bengal Pioneers.

1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment—Davis Lvell to 1st Battalion, West-Yorkshire Regiment, Mucudden to 2nd Battalion.

Welsh Regiment—Clutterbuck, R. A.M.C.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, Major Elliott, having reported his arrival in the Command, assumed charge of his duties as Command Sanitary Officer, on the 1st April.

The underlisentioned officers are qualified for pro-motion to the rank of Lieutenant :—

Royal Garrison Artillery—2nd Lieutenants Smyth and Gott.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is notified that Captain Barton, "C." Battery, R. H. A., on promotion to that rank has been posted to the 34th Battery, R. F. A.

Captain and Riding Master Brogan, R. H. A., is transferred to the Home establishment.

The following appointments to the R. H. A. have been made :—

2nd Lieutenant Nixon from 145th Battery R. F. A. at Waterford to "E." Battery, R. H. A., Mhow.

2nd Lieutenant Ramsden from the 1st Battery R. F. A., at Ahmedabad to "L." Battery R. H. A. at Trimulgherry.

Under instructions received from Army Head Quarters, India, it is notified that Captain Paine, D. S. O., No. 26 Company Eastern Division, R. G. A., has been appointed Commandant No. 6, Bombay Mountain Battery.

Honorary Lieutenant and Riding Master Aherne, R. F. A.—has been transferred from Secunder-abad to Kirkee under instructions from Army Head Quarters, India.

Lieutenant Furber, 2nd Battalion, R. I. Regiment, is directed to proceed to South Africa and join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, travelling at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence R. G. A, Captain Stanbrough. No. 19 Company from Eastern Division, 6 months on private affairs out of India.

Cheshire Regiment 1st battalion,—2nd Lieutenant Dickson pending retirement out of India.

R. A. M. C.—Major Pocock, has 5 months on pri-vate affairs out of India.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer "Clive", com-mander St. L. S. Warden, R. I. M., arrived in har-bour yesterday afternoon from Calcutta, which port she left on 1st April and called at Calicut on the 9th and Cannanore on the 10th instant. During the voy-age she experienced heavy thunderstorm in the Gulf of Mannar on the 7th instant, but the wind at the time was normal.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO CEYLON.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, APRIL 12.

The Ophir with their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall arrived here to-day. Elabo-rate preparations had been made for the reception of their Royal Highnesses, who will make a stay of four days in the Island and the greatest enthusiasm pre-vailed. There were profuse decorations in the Fort, and at the Jetty there had been a great deal of reno-vation, while there, as well on all the public build-ings, most complete arrangements had been made for lavish illumination at night. The Highflyer left last night to meet the Squadron and on the Ophir being sighted the Flagship signalled back. The approach of the Ophir and the accompanying Naval escort was announced by the booming of the guns of the ships of the Indian Squadron firing a Royal Salute. The firing was afterwards taken up by the land batteries.

Shortly after the Ophir arrived in the roads His Excellency the Governor went on board the Royal Yacht. The landing of their Royal Highness took place this evening. The scene was a most brilliant one and was viewed by great crowds of spectators. Immediately on landing an address of welcome from the Legislative Council was presented by the Gover-nor.

Directly after this ceremony their Royal High-nesses drove to the Fort Station, where they entered a special Saloon train in waiting to convey them to Kandy. There will be a formal progress through the town when the Duke and Duchess return from Kandy on Monday. The preparations for the stay of the Royal visitors at Kandy were most complete. The regular troops and volunteers formed a guard of honour, and the Ceylon Artillery Volunteers fired a Salute on the arrival of their Royal Highnesses.

The Municipality and the public had joined in great efforts at decoration, and the various sections of the native community had erected ornate pandals at many points throughout the town. The King's Pavilion, where the Duke and Duchess will stay, has undergone great renovation, and in the extensive grounds surrounding the Pavilion, two camps have been erected for members of their Royal Highnesses' staff. In every case electricity has been installed for illumination.

The arrangements for the entertainment of the Royal guests include a perahera in which sixty-five brightly capaisoned elephants will take part, and the procession will include 5,000 torch bearers and 500 dancers, while the attendants will carry a thousand flags. The procession which will be half a mile long will pass through the Pavilion grounds and will be witnessed by their Royal Highnesses from the balcony of the pavilion.

For the entertainment of the blue jackets of the Ophir and other ships of the Royal Squadron, sports have been arranged to take place on the Havelock Race course. The officers of the Squadron will be entertained to-morrow night by the Mercantile com-munity at the Galle Face Hotel.

On Monday evening, the day of their Royal High-nesses' return to Colombo, a dinner and reception will be given by the Governor and Lady Ridgeway at Queen's House. The Royal Party embark the same night when the Harbour and town will be brilliantly illuminated, and there will be a grand firework display.

THE KING'S VISIT TO CEYLON.

HIS MAJESTY'S RECEPTION.

The visit of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York to Ceylon recalls the arrange-ments made on the occasion of the visit of His Majesty as Prince of Wales in 1875. A quarter of a century ago Colombo did not possess a landing jetty such as it has now, and among other functions performed by the Prince of Wales was the laying of the foundation stone of the Breakwater. The "Serapis" which brought the illustrious visiter arrived on December 1st, 1875, and was received with royal salutes fired by the men-of-war in the roads and by the Fort batteries. From the Export Jetty where the Prince of Wales landed, the native boats formed a pathway in the Sea to the "Serapis," the fishermen being attired in striking costumes. A vast crowd of natives of all classes lined the sea wall, and thronged other points, whence a view of the landing could be had. The Governer went aboard the "Serapis" at one o'clock, but it was not until four o'clock in the afternoon that the landing took place. The reception of the Prince was most enthusiastic. After the formal introduction of officials, a State procession was formed to a covered dais on the pier, where addresses from the Legislative Council and the Municipality were presented amid great enthusi-asm. Thereafter another procession being formed, the Prince drove through the town which was lavish-ly decorated. Arriving at Queen's House, the Prince spent half an hour in the Governor's residence and afterwards proceeded on board the "Serapis," where the same evening the Governor and the members of the Government had the honor of dining with His Royal Highness. On landing again the next day, the Prince drove direct to the Station, the route being lined with enthusiastic spectators and many decorative arches spanning the road. A very beautiful effect was obtained in the de-coration of the Station. Considerable decorative work had also been carried out on the special train in which His Royal Highness was conveyed to Kandy. The arrangements at Kandy, where another mos: en-thusiastic reception awaited the Prince, included a private perahera at the pavilion, a visit to Peradе-niya, reception of Chiefs in the Audience Hall, visit to the Tooth Temple, a visit to the Elephant Kraal, Ruanwella, and a shooting party. These entertain-ments covered four days, and on the Prince's return to Colombo the programme included a levee, and State Dinner and Ball, the laying of the foundation stone of the Breakwater, and on the same day a visit to an Agricultural Show and finally in the evening, after a stay of seven days in the Island, the Prince left for Tuticorin.

MADRAS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

MAIL DELAYED.

MADRAS, APRIL 12.

A series of accidents have occurred on the Madras Railway system. Yesterday the North-East Mail, due at Madras at 7-30 a.m., did not arrive till late in the afternoon owing to a derailment near Ponneru. The mail train conveying the English mails to Bom-bay leaving Madras last evening was delayed at Ma-manderu owing to a collision between two mixed trains at 8 p.m. yesterday. The English mails were delayed, and did not get through till this morning. The postal authorities learn from Raichur that the train was nine hours behind time, and unless they can get the G. I. P. Railway to put on a special and make up time the mails will miss the steamer by a couple of hours. A request has been sent to Bom-bay to delay the steamer.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY'S SAILING RACES.

Handicap race for Yachts exceeding 5 tons postponed from the second day of the Regatta—Start with time in hand.

Course No II modified, viz, from Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to port; round the two Red Channel Buoys W W and N of Butcher Island, respec-tively, round B W H S Buoy N N E of Elephanta Island, round Ramacee Bescon and round North Karanja Buoy, leaving them all to starboard, and finishing at Committee Vessel. Length of course 17½ miles.

Yacht.	Rig.	Owner.	H'cap.	Start at. H. M.
Forella	Cutter	Mr C T R Scovell	Allown	2 47
Turquoise	Lug	Mr F Tebbs	6 Mins	3 41
Sapphire	Lug	Mr E S Luard	6 Mins	3 41
Stella	Cutter	Col H W Boyd, I M S	8 Mins	3 39
China	Yawl	Mr E Coubor	14 Mins	3 32
Melody	Cutter	Mr J B K Macbeth	16 Mins	3 31
Isca	Cutter	Mr J P Chrystal	32 Mins	3 15

Ship's boats service rig race to start at 3 o'clock p.m.

Course No I, viz, from Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy and round Sunk Rock and finishing at Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course 7½ miles.

Boat.	Entered by.
R I M Dockyard Cutter 25	Mr A Mitchell
H M S Magpie's Cutter 28	Mr D O Keefe

(There will be no race unless at least three boats start)

"Tomtit" class race—Start at 3-15.

Boat.	Owner.
Titmouse	Mr R H Hopkins
Chuna	Capt G Lamb, I M S
Mag	Mr C H Byrne
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson

Course No, 1, viz, same as above.

Yachts handicap race—Start at 3-30

Yacht.	Owner.
Nanta	Mr G T W Olver
Mantalo	Officers, R. A
Pixie	Mr K K Smetham
Hadda	Mr C W S Coo

Course No 3, viz, from Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to port; round Red Channel Buoy W N W Butcher Island and round North Karanja Buoy, leav-ing both to starboard, and thence to Committee Vessel. Length of course 9·5 miles.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning, Commander C. W. R. Hooper, will sail (to-day) for Rangoon via Madras, with the following details on board, 2nd Lieutenants Greenwood and Keates, 2nd West Riding Regiment; Sub-Conductor Knight, wife and 4 children, Ordnance Dept.; and 2 men 1st East Kent Regiment.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE BOERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 12.

The installation of electric light and punkhas for the Boer prisoners at Trichinopoly, Bellary and Ahmednagar is sanctioned and a reward of fifty rupees is appointed to anyone giving information which may result in the recapture of any prisoner escaped.

The General Officer Commanding the Lines of Communications at Capetown will communicate direct with the Bombay and Madras Governments on the subject of the despatch of Boer prisoners to India.

Sanction has been accorded to the return of the Ulwar and Bikanir Imperial Service troops from China. They will embark for India as soon as trans-ports are available.

Lieut-Colonel Young, I. M. S., has been granted an extension of service in India to the end of March next on the return of the China Expeditionary Force.

Captain Holman, 16th Bengal Lancers, who is now in China, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary in the Military Department of India.

The classification of Veterinary Assistants of the Commissariat Transport Department into three grades on rupees fifty, forty and thirty rupees respec-tively, is sanctioned from 1st inst; the proportion in each grade is fixed at twenty, thirty and fifty per cent. respectively.

Brigadier-General Craigie is confirmed vice Bar-nard vacated, while Lieut-Colonel Townby, 2nd Suffolks, officiates in command of a second class Madras District vice Wodehouse.

Mr. G. A Gardner, of the Kirkee Arms Factory, proceeds Home for eight months' training.

Colonel Joubert, Indian Medical Service, officiates as Principal Medical Officer, Punjab Command, while Surgeon-General Spencer is acting as Director General of the Indian Medical Service.

Major General Sir W. H. Meiklejohn, Command-ing Rohilkhand District, is transferred to Luck-now to command the Oudh District temporarily. Colonel Browne, 24th Gurkhas, officiating Colonel on the Staff, Sialkote, will officiate in command of the Rohilkhand District.

General Sir Edmond Elles assumed the duties of his office as Military Member of the Viceroy's Coun-cil at Simla yesterday.

Colonel Duff, Deputy Adjutant-General at Army Headquarters, will act temporarily as Adjutant-Ge-neral in India, vice Sir Edmond Elles, and pending the appointment of the permanent incumbent who, as stated recently, will probably be Colonel Smith Dor-rient now commanding a brigade in South Africa.

Sir William Nicholson, who was Adjutant General when he left India on leave last autumn, should by this time have taken over the duties of his new appointment as head of the Intelligence and Mobilisation Branches, as Sir John Ardagh completed his five years as Director of Military Intelligence on April 1st.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT DILWARA.

THE transport Dilwara, Captain A. W. Mann, will sail to-day for Southampton, with details con-sisting of 30 officers, 21 ladies, and 18 children, 39 men, 29 women, and 55 children (invalids), 235 men, 22 women and 41 children, (in health). In all 574 men, 51 women, and 96 women. Besides she takes 9 men, 10 women and 27 children of the Royal Navy. The details from Deolali with their baggage were brought to Bombay in three extra trains as follows:— The first train, with 3 officers and 90 men (including the usual working party and guard), the whole of the familes and the heavy baggage, and lying down cases, left Deolali at 6-0 p. m. on Thursday and arrived at the Sassoon Dock at 6-0 a.m. yesterday morning. The second train with 2 officers and 200 men, left Deolali at 10-0 p. m. on Thursday and arrived at Sassoon Dock at 7-0 a. m. yesterday morning. The third train with the remainder of the details left Deolali at 9 p. m. last night and arrived at Sassoon Dock at 6 a. m. this morning. The troops and baggage will be embarked as they arrive.

The following are the names of the officers :—

Major and Mrs C C Townsend and child, R A	Lieut C H Cautley, Shropshire L I
Major and Mrs G B Russell, R A M C	2nd Lieut F T C Ewald, North Stafford
Major and Mrs Macloud, R A M C	Revd Jas G S Syme, Chaplain Dept.
Major E S Cluke, R A	Major Walters, R W Kent
Major K P England, R H A	Capt and Mrs Thomas, I S Corps
Major F T Ravenhill, R A	Boatswain Gilby, Royal Navy
Capt C W Singer, R E	Boatswain Liddle, RI Navy
Capt D Baird, R Highlanders	Wife of Capt N F Rolin, I M S
Capt R C Pierce, R I Fusiliers	Wife of Major A W Leonard and 2 children, R A
Capt H A Hinge, R A M C	Wife of Major Dunsterville and 2 children, R E
Capt and Mrs McMahon, R A M C	Wife of Lieut Furton, Comt Dept
Capt and Rg Mr and Mrs T H Bragan and 1 daughters, R H A	Wife of Lt-Col Burton and 3 children, Norfolk Regt
Capt and Mrs A C S Clarke, R West Surrey	Wife of Col Bealson, I S Corps
Capt C N Buzzard, R A	Wife of Major Parkinson, Welsh Regt
Capt and Mrs C H Garratt and child, South staff	Wife of Lieut-Col Maitland, mother and child, I M Service
Capt A S Hog, Connaught Rangers	Miss Sykes, Nursing Sister
Capt Jackson, Arg and Suth High	Wife of Qr mr Davies Rifle Brigade
Very Lieut H B Knight and child, A V Dept	Widow of Lt-Col Gunning, I M S
Lieut V T Worship, Muns Fusiliers	
Lieut E H E Collen, R A	
Lieut and Mdg Mr T W Kirkbride, R H A	
Lieut G Burrows, East Lanc Regt	
Lieut W H C Dairy, Middlesex Regt	

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. Caledonia, Captain E. H. Gordon, will sail to-day for Aden with the English Mail and following passengers :—

Armstrong Mr J	Lawrie Mr G W
Binny, Miss	Lewin Lt C M
Brown Capt W H	Magrath Lt B H B
Buchanan Mrs A	Mackenzie Mr M D
Miss Mr C T	Macduff Rev H
Buckman Mr	Missa Mr J S
Burden Mr	Matthieson Mrs A E
Cave Capt A B	Meston Mr and Mrs J S and child
Cran Mr W	Micdick Mr P
Cresswell Capt H B	Orr Mr G H
Close Mrs J K	O'Connor Mr and Mrs H
Costley Lt	Pinney Miss
Darch Dr H	Pelwood Mr and Mrs A C
Harmsworth Miss	Priest Miss
Dickson Mr W E G C	Ramsay Mrs E
Elliott Capt	Morre R Mr
Foorney Mr J A	Rendell Mr A W
Farquharson Mr P T	Searle Capt and Mrs P C
Fenton Mr M W	Smith Mrs H and infant
Folsom Miss	Simson Mr H G
Gathare Mr J B	Smith Major G B
Gray Mrs J	Sterimson Mr L S
Goldney Mr W G	Simes Mrs, child and 2 infants
Giles Mrs Norton	Thorn Miss
Higginson Mr	Tucker Mr D
Hamilton Mrs W S and nurse	Warren Mrs Hastings and child
Hamilton Col and Mrs	Woodburn Lady
Holi Mr F W	Woodburn Miss
Hill Mrs Raven	Wilson Mr C A
James Sir E	Williams Mr
Jenkins Mr W	Yates Mrs L B H
Keenlyside Lt	
Kendall Mr	

SWINDLING BY A EUROPEAN.

A WELL-DRESSED, respectable-looking European has been swindling some shopkeepers in Karachi, by getting them to cash his cheques or in purchasing goods and tendering payment for them by cheques which have since been dishonoured. He first called at Messrs. Nusserwanjee and Co.'s shop in camp. After making a few purchases, he asked them to cash a cheque for Rs. 25) as the banks were closed. The cheque was drawn on the Alliance Bank of Simla, Calcutta branch, and bore his signature, "Captain J. B. Danvers, Royal Irish. Rifles, Fort William." After receiving cash for his cheque, he asked to be directed to a jeweller's shop, and was accordingly shown across the road to a jewel-lery establishment, where he made sundry purchases, to the aggregate value of Rs. 1,200, which he paid by cheques. Later on he duped a banking and agency establishment by inducing them also to cash a cheque for Rs. 500. Messrs. Nusserwanjee and Company sent their cheque to Calcutta to a firm they have dealings with there, to be cashed and placed to their credit, but on the cheque being returned to them Calcutta firm by their bankers, with the remark, "No account," they immediately com-municated the fact to Messrs. Nusserwanjee and Company, and it was not till then that they sus-pected they had been swindled. A reference to the registers in the Army List showed there was no officer with the name of Captain J. B. Dan-vers. Before this, however, the daring swindler had left Karachi. A day or two before intimation from Calcutta was received, one of the local banks issued a notice, cautioning their constituents against cash-ing cheques drawn on the Alliance Bank of Simla, stating that one W. H. T. Ulett, formerly employed in an office in Calcutta, and lately as an assistant master in a school at Karsetong (Assam) had successfully cashed a few cheques in Upper India, which had been dishonoured, and it was probable that Ulett and Danvers was one and the same individual. The police are making inquiries, and are in communication with other parts of India.

THE DEFAMATION CASE: A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your to-day's issue of the "Bombay Gazette" in the report of the defamation case of Bai Rakhmini vs. Rajaram Bhau Mayekar, in which I appeared for the accused it appears that the question of privilege was decided against my client by Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, the 3rd Presidency Magistrate of Bombay. With reference to the said report I deem it incumbent to bring to your notice, as pleader for the accused in the said case, that the statement therein above referred to is quite incorrect and that the decision of the preliminary point of law raised therein has been postponed by his wor-ship till he has gone into the facts of the case, at the same time asking the counsel on the other side to quote further authorities to support his contention Please, therefore, publish the above in your nex issue and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

NADIRSHAW SHAPURJI TARAPOREVALA.

Bombay, April 12.

PERSIAN GULF NEWS.

SHEIK OF KOWEIT OVERTHROWN.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE SHEIK OF MAHOMERAH.

THE NEW RUSSIAN LINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

BUSHIRE, APRIL 1.

WHEN, after driving Bin Rashid before him for many days, Mabaroukh, Sheikh of Koweit, occupied Hail, the chief city of Nedjd, he no doubt considered all serious opposition at an end, as his enemy had apparently, been altogether demoralized by his rifle fire. But Bin Rashid, after the first great fight, realized the power of Martini rifles, and thenceefor-ward played a waiting game: hence the reason of his continued retreat before Mabaroukh, until the Koweit army entered Hail. Then, while the Sheikh of Koweit and his followers gave way to rejoicings, Bin Rashid, learning, by means of spies, that the invaders were running short of ammunition, re-as-sembled his forces, and advanced to the attack. Up-on hearing that his enemy intended to take the offensive, Mabaroukh marched out of Hail with the intention of attacking Bin Rashid before his rein-forcements could arrive. A few miles from the city is a narrow valley, with rugged hills on either side, and, in this valley Bin Rashid had placed a small body of men mounted on camels, while the bulk of his army was concealed in either hill side. Upon the appearance of the Koweit forces, the camel riders, agreeably to their instructions, turned and fled up the valley, hotly pursued, until a point was reached where the valley narrowed to a gorge, and then, from either hand, the warriors of Bin Rashid swooped down upon the pursuers so suddenly that many hundreds fell before the doomed Koweit army could reform. So cunningly was the ambush planned that, even if ammunition had been plentiful, the rifles would have been almost useless. But as matters stood Mabaroukh never had the slight-est chance in a hand to hand struggle against over-whelming numbers, and in a very short space of time the erstwhile victorious Koweit army was a disorga-nised rabble, flying in every direction, leaving some five thousand dead in the valley. All the camp equipage and many thousand camels and horses fell into the hands of Bin Rashid, whose losses in killed and wounded were comparatively small.

The Sheikh of Mahomerah recently discovered a conspiracy, of which two of his nephews were ring-leaders, to assassinate him, and the two nephews, with several others implicated, are now in durance vile. On the 22nd ultimo, His Highness Muez-is-Saltanah Amir Looman, Sheikh of Mahemerah, in-tended to make calls upon his relations and adherents as was customary upon that day, which inaugurates the Persian New year; but as he was on the point of departure he received information of the plot, which it was intended should be consummated while the Sheikh was paying calls and so temporarily isolated from his guard. Consequently, instead of paying the usual calls, the Sheikh sent privately to certain houses and received such corroboration of the exist-tance of the conspiracy that he ordered the arrest of its ringleaders. What form their punishment will take it is impossible to conjecture, as trial by jury is unknown at Mahomerah, and the Sheikh, though a vassal of Persia, is locally paramount and will deal with the culprits as the humour takes him—Arab chiefs very rarely condemn prisoners to death, but those incurring the displeasure of an Arab ruler fre-quently succumb to some sudden illness.

The pioneer steamer of the new Russian line has at last put in an appearance, and has been gracing Bushire harbour with her presence for the last ten days. Wondering why she remained so long I enquired the reason, and I find that her draft, even with little Cargo on board, is so excessive that she cannot at-tempt to cross Busrdh bar until the spring tides; so that, as it is full moon on Wednesday, I expect she will leave Busreh to-morrow. I have looked the ship up in Lloyd's Register: she is called the "Kor-niloff" and was built in 1869 by Messrs. A Leslie and Company, of Newcastle. She is 286·8 feet long, by 36 feet broad, by 26·6 feet moulded depth, has a dead-weight capacity of 2,079 tons, and, when fully loaded, draws over 24 ft. of water. If the Russian S. U. Co., had searched the world through they could hardly have found a more unsuitable ship for the Gulf trade. She arrived at Muscat on March 16th, touched at Bunder Abbas and Linjah, and reached Bushire on the 21st; she discharged a certain amount of cargo at each port, chiefly sugar and kerosine oil, with a sprinkling of manufactured goods—which articles comprised the bulk of the 20,000 packages landed here. Though Messrs. Hotz & Co., have, I believe, been nominated the agents of the new line at this port, the "Korniloff" landed several Russians, who have been circulating samples of the goods among the native merchants, with a notice to the effect that if merchants are disposed to favour the importation of similar goods the Russian Company will not only carry them freight free, but will gua-rantee consignees against loss to any amount not exceeding 20 per cent. of the value of each consign-ment. I have not heard the amount of the subsidy the Russian Government accords the new venture; but it must be large indeed if the owners of the "Korniloff" are able to carry out their promises, and at the same time can afford to keep their ships lying idle for several days each voyage awaiting the spring tides on Busreh bar. Personally, I am inclined to believe that "things are not what they seem," and that the interests pertaining to the "Korniloff" and her doings are more of a political than mercantile nature: and that the gentlemen so anxious to dis-seminate Russian goods are members of the Secret Service of the Tsar.

Another somewhat mysterious steamer has lately appeared in the Gulf. She is a Belgian Steam Yacht, called the "Selikar," and equipped with diving gear and deep sea and surface dredges; and has on board several French and Belgian scientists, whose osten-sible mission is to secure specimens of the Gulf fauna and conchology. I have a strong suspicion that the latter science will receive the greatest attention from those on board the "Selikar," and that the species of shell in request will be that in which the pearl is generally found.

M. Simais, the Director of the Belgian Customs in Persia, whose actions at first were much hampered by the surreptitious antagonism of Persian officials, and by the suspicion and prejudice of local native merchants, has borne down all opposition, and is now recognised as a power in the land. As it became more and more evident that M. Simais enjoyed the confidence of the Central Government, the Persian officials have ceased from troubling, while the mer-chants now realize that it is more economical to pay a fixed tariff of duty, than to grease the palms of numerous officials, especially as they now receive prompt delivery of goods, instead of having to wait an indefinite period, as was the case before the Belgians manipulated the Customs. So sensible are the native merchants of the advantages of the new system that they have recently contributed liberally to a scheme inaugurated by M. Simais to improve the means of landing and shipping cargo at Bushire. The director informed me that he had already received a sum sufficient to enable him to extend the wharf out far enough to enable loaded cargo boats to be alongside at all stages of the tide, to erect a suitable crane and to purchase a steam tug and two iron barges: the new wharf and the crane are already completed, and Mr. Simais hopes to have the tug and lighters in a few months, when steamers, especi-ally those carrying the mails, will be certain of receiving prompt despatch. As a proof of the con-fidence extended to M. Simais by the Central Gov-ernment, the "Persepolis" has been handed over to him to be used as a Customs' Coast Guard, and a substantial sum has been granted him to have her placed in thorough repair, and the "Persepolis" is now on her way to Bombay to be thoroughly over-hauled. Moreover, he has been commissioned to purchase two small gunboats and four launches to patrol the Persian Coast; and it is beyond a doubt that the vessels will prevent much of the smuggling which is now carried on at the small ports north of Bushire, and with which, with the present means at his command, the Director is unable to cope. M. Simais proceeds to Belgium shortly to arrange for the building of the two gunboats and the purchase of the launches.

A plague of locusts is now devastating the whole of Southern Persia, in many districts of which the crops have been utterly ruined. I hear they are also causing great destruction on the other side of the gulf, more especially among the cultivation on the banks of the Euphrates and Tigris, but there, as in the vicinity of Bushire, the locusts have been so far in the flying state, when it is always possible to prevent irretrievable damage by scaring away the pests with tom-toms and other implements the beating of which will raise a noise; but against the wingless, crawling locusts, the inhabitants are powerless, and it is by these crawling locusts that such ruin has been caused in the fertile valleys of lower Persia that great scarcity is feared. Millions of these insects march from village to village devouring everything green on their way and leaving the country behind them as bare as a desert, and though thousands are killed every day, the inexorable army marches on without any visible sign of diminu-tion.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

AT the meeting of the Port Trustees held on the 9th instant the following explanatory note by the Chairman on the Revenue Collections of the official year 1900-01 was read :—

The following statement shows the receipts for the year 1900-1901. The figures are not absolutely final but it is not anticipated that there will be any change of importance in the final accounts.

Head. General Account.	Budget estimates 1900-01. Rs.	Actuals 1900-01. Rs.
Bunder Properties (including Land)	2138000	2101000
Prince's and Victoria Docks	213 000	2288000
Mercwether Dry Dock	131000	142000
Interest and Miscellaneous (excluding transfer entries)	102000	109000
	1891000	1890000
Port Department	173000	200000
Pilotage Account	171000	188000
Total	5147000	5328000

The revenue during the year was thus Rs. 91,000 in excess of the Budget estimates, the increase be-ing mainly due to charges on stores and equipments despatched in connection with the Military opera-tions in China and Africa which were not estimated for. It follows that in respect of the trade proper the anticipations formed in framing the original Budget have been very closely realised.

The total receipts for the year compare as follows with the corresponding collections for the past 5 years :—

1900-01—Rs. 5328000.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
1895-96	1891000	417000	...
1896-97	1562000	676000	...
1897-98	1587000	610000	...
1898-99	5215000	23000	...
1899-1900	5339000	...	101000

The average receipts of the five years were Rs. 49, 07, 000 and the collections for 1900-01 therefore show an increase of Rs 3,31,000 as compared with that average.

Under this head the total receipts were Rs. 21,04, 000 or a decrease of Rs. 34,000 as compared with the estimates which is accounted for by a decrease of Rs. 32,000 in warehouse collections and about Rs. 10,000 in receipts from tolls on Troops. The actuals under the heads of wharfage on goods and ground rent which are the principal items of revenue de-rived from the Bunder Properties, approximated closely to the estimates. The receipts for the year under Bunder Properties and land compare as follows with the corresponding figures of the last 5 years :—

1900-01—Rs. 2101000	Rs.	Increase. Rs.
1895-96	1886000	215000
1896-97	1801000	300000
1897-98	1971000	133000
1898-99	2017000	87000
1899-1900	2050000	55000

The average receipts for the 5 years amounted to Rs. 24,15,000, so that the collections for 1900-01 show an increase of Rs. 73,000 as compared with that average.

MERWETHER DRY DOCK.

The collections at the Dry Dock were Rs. 1,42,000 as against the Budget estimates of Rs. 1,31,000 or an increase of Rs. 18,000. The actuals which include Rs. 13,000 on account of Military transports, were the highest ever realised being Rs. 10,000 more than in the year 1898-1899 the next highest. 171 ships having a tonnage of 465,000 tons were dry docked as against 154 ships aggregating 394,000 tons in 1899-1900. The collections during the past 5 years as compared with the year under review were :—

1900-01—Rs 142000.	Increase. Rs.
1895-96	112000	37000
1896-97	121000	2-000
1897-98	120000	29000
1898-99	130000	10-00
1899-1900	135000	11000

the increase in 1900-01 over the average receipts of the 5 years was Rs. 24,000.

PORT DEPARTMENT.

The receipts from the Port Department are chiefly made up of Port Dues on vessels and amounted to Rs. 2,03,000 or Rs. 25,000 more than the Budget Esti-mates. The vessels taken up by Government for transport purposes were exempt from the payment of Port Dues under the Indian Ports Act and these figures therefore include nothing on that account. The collections compare as follows with the figures for the past 5 years :—

1900-01—Rs. 203000	Rs.	Increase. Rs.
1894-95	199000	31000
1895-96	169000	40000
1897-98	185000	25000
1898-99	185000	18-00
1899-1900	187000	16000

showing therefore an increase of Rs. 27,000 over the average of those years.

PILOTAGE ACCOUNT.

The pilotage receipts amounted to Rs. 1 88 000 as compared with the Budget Estimates of Rs. 1,71,000 or an increase of Rs. 17,000 and an increase over the average receipts of the past 5 years of Rs. 20,000. The receipts are proportionate to the amount of Port Dues

retires on account of long-protracted ill-health from Monday next, is, it is rumoured, likely to lead to some modifications in the duties of the office. It is essentially a political office, and its duties ought, it is said to be severely restricted to those connected with the great native princes of India when on a visit to this country; these duties being themselves limited to such as subserve the public position of the princes. For years past the undisguised custom has grown up, of holding the Political A.D.C. at the beck and call of every native of India who happened to be in this country; and a large portion of his time was taken up with arranging presentations at levee for juvenile students of law and medicine, and well-to-do shopkeepers on their travels, professional or for pleasure only. This is held to have been a flagrant imposition on the good nature of the late Political A.D.C., and as it did not stop there, but led to his being regarded as responsible for all sorts of social services to these inconsiderate people, such as securing all sorts of invitations for them, and the like ministration, there certainly seems to be some ground for making a new departure with the appointment of Major-General Wyllie to what is certainly not the least important post to the India Office. One reform, which I have consistently advocated, should be introduced at once, and that is the establishment of a rule requiring these natives of India who desire to be presented at the Court of St. James' to produce certificates as to their fitness to be admitted to this privilege, the criterion of fitness being that they have themselves been presented at the levees of the Governor-General or the Presidential Governors or are the sons of fathers who have thus been presented. These certificates might be granted by the local authorities. The proper dress should be prescribed, and that should be either English levee dress, or Indian (Mohammedan, or Parsee) durbar costume. But these are matters with which Major-General Wyllie is himself more competent to deal than any one else. He has an intimate knowledge both of the etiquette of Indian court life, and of susceptibilities of the native princes, and he bears a high reputation for his generous character and tact in personal intercourse with high caste Indians. It is a sufficient introduction for him among Anglo Indians at home to know that he is a brother of Mr. Frank R. S. Wyllie, of the Northbrook Society formerly of the Bombay Civil Service.

SIR CHARLES BERNARD.

The state of Lady Bernard's health requiring that she should for some time to come reside in the South of Europe, Sir Charles Bernard is also one of those whose connection with the India Office ceases from next Monday. He will be a great loss to the department. His knowledge of the work of the administration of India, and of the condition of the people is unrivalled; and what is so remarkable is that it is always ready at hand. He is a man also of sound scholastic and wide literary culture, and great social charm, altogether a most attractive character. He is incapable of speaking an evil word, and of thinking evil of anybody, and is always helpful to everyone. His generosity to young Indians is unbounded. Few men of more engaging personality have ever been imported from India into the India Office, and it is to be hoped that he may return to it before long as a Member of Council. His proper place, however, would be in Parliament. He is an excellent speaker, and the readiness of his information would make him a strong debater. He has, moreover, the gift of conciliating those opposed to him; which is a power in party politics. It is understood that Sir Charles and Lady Bernard will remain in the Riviera for about two years. He is succeeded at the India Office, as you already know, by Mr. T. W. Holderness, C. S. I.

THE PUBLIC SPIRIT OF CEYLON.

Would that the industrial and mercantile classes of India possessed something of the enterprising spirit, power of initiative, and energy and courage in international commercial competition of the people of Ceylon. This is the reflection forced on one in reading the vigorous attacks in the Ceylon newspapers on the hopless mismanagement of the British section at last year's Exhibition at Paris. All the British colonies are more adventurous and eager in developing their industries and pushing their trade than the United Kingdom. This was made very clear at the opening of the Exhibition. But the Colony which took the lead and compelled the following of its lead, by all the other colonies, in the Trocadero gardens, was Ceylon; and but for Ceylon there would have been no Colonial Exhibition at all last year. For a long time the Colonies would not decide on exhibiting. They could not afford to exhibit by themselves, and would not go shares in a common block with India. Then Ceylon, determined not to be disappointed, joined with India, when at once the other Colonies accepted the site India had to offer them on the Trocadero, and put up their pavilion on a common ground plan with the joint Indian and Ceylon Pavilion. The lead Ceylon thus manfully took, she kept throughout the Exhibition, and now it is closed, the newspapers, of what I may call that wonderful island, are thoroughly discussing the causes of the deplorable failure of the United Kingdom at the Exhibition which amounts to a failure for the Empire all round, and in short to a scandalous political, as well as economic fiasco. The question has been already raised in the other Colonies, but nowhere with the anxiety manifested in Ceylon, and with the obvious motive of preventing a similar catastrophe in the future. The miserable result is attributed quite justly to the technical incapacity of the Executive Staff of the Royal Commission, i.e., of the Secretary and his two immediate assistants. There is no question of their personal capacity; but the Secretary was an officer of the Royal Engineers and a distinguished officer, while his assistants were, one a young member of the diplomatic service and the other, an old and indeed retired member of the Service. They had had no experience of Exhibition work, and they naturally fell from the very first into the enormous error, and persisted in it to the last, of administering the British Section on the severest official lines. Enthusiasm was chilled from the first; and every day to the close of the Exhibition was marked by increasing disappointment and disgust. Then came the climax, while not an Exhibitor received any honour, French or British, the Secretary to the British Royal Commission was Knighted, and his two assistants received the C. M. G. That betrayed such an utter absence of the sense of public "good form," that it was regarded as a sort of national humiliation, without any regard to the personal chagrin which was of course universally experienced. In fact the whole thing from start to finish has been a colossal blunder, and the one point on which the agitation in Ceylon goes astray, is in putting the blame of the blunder too exclusively on the British Executive Staff in Paris, instead of primarily on the Government of the day. The fact is the Government of the day never understood what the Exhibition meant for the United Kingdom and the Empire. No British Government has ever yet understood the value of International Exhibitions to the trade and commerce of the countries worthily participating in them. They lead those sort of sordid studies to Germany and Austria and France and Russia. Here they were thinking only of the troubles threatening in Boerland, and the forthcoming General Election. It was only under pressure, that they consented to make a grant for an English section at the Exhibition; and having done that, they were glad to wash their hands off it, and to hand over the whole responsibility of the undertaking to a Royal Commission without any real power or responsibility and engineered practically behind the back of the Commission by the old hands of the South Kensington and Imperial Institute "gang." In other words, it was another "job," with the result that the "gang" has become stronger and more "jobby" than ever! Meanwhile India will do well to follow the discussion going on in the newspapers of Ceylon and the other colonies, so that haply, she may catch something of the zeal in economic development of the tight little island which just toes the Equator, and whose tropical wealth in cinnamon, pearls, rubies and sapphires, gave to it in mediæval times the name of "Tenarisim," "the Land of Delights," and to the ocean which bore its natural riches far and wide, that of "Salabham" "Sea of Gain." With apologies to my friend, Mr. John Ferguson, of Colombo, why cannot Lord Curzon annex Ceylon to India?

"THE LOCUST PLAGUE & ITS SUPPRESSION."

This was the title of a lecture delivered in the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall on Monday by Dr. A. Munro, who contended that a plague of locusts, is more terrible in its effects than either the bubonic plague or war. During the last 10 or 15 years, the locust plague had been active in the Argentine, Algeria, South Africa, Northern India, and West Indies. In the Western States of America, a decade earlier, the loss for each year was estimated to be £40,000,000. All these countries might be called the temporary homes of locusts; Cyprus had been their permanant abode for at least 250 years, and they had brought it—once one of the most fertile and prosperous of regions—into absolute decay. The deplorable condition of the island, when it passed into our hands in 1878, was well known. For four years the British Government had, at a great expenditure of money and energy, set themselves to the task of checking the plague, following the old methods of the Turks and Latin races of collecting the eggs of the insects; but all these efforts had been unavailing. The screen and trap method was then adopted by which in one year, the pest had been practically exterminated, with the result that Cyprus, instead of being a loss to the Empire was now a profit, and the happiness of the people and the progress and prosperity of the island assured. It had thus been demonstrated that the locust plague could be suppressed by purely artificial methods. Dr. Munro said that if locusts were destroyed in other parts of the Empire, as they had been in Cyprus, it would be able to produce all the food it required instead of as now having to import about three-fourths from other nations.

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CHINA NEWS.

THE COMPROMISE AT TIENTSIN.

TROOPS WITHDRAWN.

(From the Mail papers of March 22 to 29).

Peking, March 22, 10-40 a.m.—The sentries on both sides were this morning withdrawn from the disputed land at Tientsin.—Reuter.

Berlin, March 22.—The "Lokalanzeiger" published the following special telegram this morning:—

Peking Thursday night.—The remarkable dispute at Tientsin between the British and Russian troops was settled to-day by the intervention of Field-Marshal Waldersee, acting as Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces in China. The British and Russians withdrew their piquets from the disputed territory, the British evacuating their position first.

The construction of the railway-siding is temporarily suspended until the Governments of England and Russia arrive at an agreement on the question of possession.—Central News.

COUNT WALDERSEE AS ARBITRATOR.

Count von Waldersee telegraphs as follows, from Peking under Friday's date:—"The withdrawal of the British and russian troops at Tientsin took place simultaneously at an early hour this morning in the manner agreed upon. The health of the Expeditionary forces is excellent."

A St. Petersburg telegram to the "Times" says that Count Lamsdorff has agreed with the British Government to submit the dispute at Tientsin to the arbitration and settlement of Count von Waldersee. The troops of the country in whose favour Count von Waldersee decides will remain, and the troops of the other will be withdrawn.

General Voyron has ordered a new regiment to Tientsin to replace the one now there. It is thought that it was a mistake to leave in that city a regiment like the one at Tientsin, composed as it is of Parisians with a strong tendency to unruliness.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

As we stated briefly last week Lord Lansdowne announced in the House of Lords on the 21st inst. the provisional settlement of the Tientsin dispute. After describing the circumstances which led to the dispute between the British and the Russians, he said he was glad to state that the Government had heard that morning from our Ambassador at St. Petersburg to the effect that Count Lamsdorff had mentioned the matter to him and desired the Ambassador to propose immediately to His Majesty's Government that they should agree to resolve the whole question of title and proprietary right for examination between the two Governments, and that while, that they should at once send orders for the withdrawal on both sides of the troops from the disputed points so as to avoid accidents. He at once telegraphed in reply expressing the entire concurrence of His Majesty's Government with the view which Count Lamsdorff had expressed. His Majesty's Government had sent orders to our military authorities in China, desiring them to carry out a simultaneous withdrawal from the disputed points; and they added that in their opinion it might be desirable that the withdrawal should be carried out to the satisfaction of Count von Waldersee, so that there might be no room for misunderstanding in regard to matters of detail. In conclusion, the noble lord expressed a hope that the effect of the correspondence which he had communicated to their lordships was to show that the incident was virtually at an end, and that what was really a very small matter of strictly local importance would not be allowed to disturb the relations between the two countries.

The Russian refusal to allow the railway company to construct a siding on land which it claims to have legally acquired long before the recent troubles is based (says the "Times" correspondent at Peking) upon the grant of a new concession made to Russia by Li-Hung Chang since the occupation. This concession embraces a huge area in a commanding position, with 2 1-2 miles of river frontage. Not only is such a grant scarcely compatible with the pledges of disinterestedness given by each Power, but it is doubtful whether Li had the power to make it as Viceroy of Chi-li. The Russians themselves evidently have misgivings, for in order to strengthen their position they are bringing the greatest pressure to bear on the Chinese owners to yield the titles of the lands.

POINTS TO BE REMEMBERED.

In dealing with the dispute about the railway siding at Tientsin, it is well to make quite sure of our facts (says a correspondent of the "Daily News").

(1) The North China Railway is the property of the Chinese Government, although temporarily placed under the control of the British military authorities. The line from Peking to Shan-Hai-Kwan, which passes through Tientsin, was constructed with funds partly provided by the Chinese Government and partly by Chinese merchants.

(2) Mr. Kender, the chief engineer of the railway, is a British subject, but appointed and paid by the Railway Administration, or, in other words, by the Chinese Government which is of course, responsible for his acts.

(3) The line from Peking to Shan-Hai-Kwan is mortgaged to British bondholders as part security for a loan to be used in extending the line from Shan-Hai-Kwan to Niuchwang. This mortgage does not become operative until after the Railway Administration and the Chinese Government have failed to pay the current interest on the bonds. This they have hitherto done.

(4) The construction of the siding, about which the dispute has arisen, was commenced by Mr. Kinder on land belonging to the railway, but lying within the boundary of the Russian concession, i.e., a tract of land between the railway and the river ceded by the Chinese Government to the Russian Government for a commercial settlement.

With regard to No. 4 we believe that it is a matter of dispute as to whether the Russian concession is a valid one, and further, if it is valid, if the railway siding is within its area.

ANOTHER ANGLO-RUSSIAN INCIDENT.

Diametrically opposite reports are published concerning the Manchurian Convention. A despatch received in New York from Peking states that Yang-yu, Chinese Minister in St. Petersburg, recently reported that slight modifications in some articles of the Manchurian Convention had been conceded by Russia, these being intended to avoid placing obstacles in the way of the sovereignty and independence of China. The modifications were forwarded by the Chinese Plenipotentiaries to Ch-ngan-fu, and subsequently an Edict was received in Peking stating that the Convention could not receive the Imperial sanction.

On the other hand, the "North China Daily News," a Shanghai newspaper, states that, according to a Chinese telegram received from the North, the Russo-Chinese Manchurian Convention will be signed on the 25th inst., and that not a single word of it has been changed.

FRENCH VIEW OF THE WHALE v. ELEPHANT DUEL.

The "Debats," writing on the Manchurian incident says: "The British Government still speaks as if it intended to continue to oppose the ratification of the latest Russo-Chinese arrangement. One must really ask why England assumes this attitude when she evidently has not especially at this moment the material means of thwarting the immutable policy of Russia in a country now almost entirely connected by railway with the immense military reserves of the Russian Empire. Some have thought that she simply wants to create by this means a situation resulting in the establishment of her exclusive influence over certain parts of China, while Russian exclusive influences would be acknowledged in Manchuria. . . . However this may be, what is beyond the shadow of a doubt is that no power will seriously assist England in any serious opposition to Russian policy. . . . It requires much pessimism to fancy that Manchuria, any more than Tientsin, is likely to provoke the famous duel between the whale and the elephant.

MURDER OF AN ENGLISH MISSIONARY.

TIENTSIN, March 24.—Mr. Stonehouse, of the London Missionary Society, has been murdered by brigands fourteen miles to the east of Tientsin.—Reuter.

The London Missionary Society have received confirmation of the report that Mr. Stonehouse has been murdered by brigands near Tientsin. Mr Stonehouse was one of the six fighting parsons in the siege of Peking, and entered the Society's service in 1882. Mrs. Stonehouse is in England. Mr. Stonehouse was one of the most popular missionaries in China. He was a native of Middlesborough. He studied at Rotherham College, was ordained in 1882, and went out to Shanghai in November of the same year. Four years later he commenced his labours in the East City of Peking.

KOREAN CRISIS "SETTLED." ONE OFFICIAL BEHEADED.

Yokohama, March 21.—The Korean crisis is settled One official has been beheaded.—Reuter.

A writer in the "Chronicle" on the Korean difficulty says:—It is but natural, having regard to the proximity of Korea to Japan, and the menace which a Russian occupation of Korea would have to Japanese prestige and power in Eastern waters, that, in the event of any attempt being made by Russia to acquire Korea, Japan would practically be compelled, even alone, to contest Russia's right to it or its occupation.

It should not be forgotten that M. Pavloff, Russia's greatest Eastern diplomat who was trained in the Cassini school, and who is reputed to be no over-scrupulous as to his methods, has been for some time the representative of Russia in Korea, and that he has been the cause of much friction with regard to Russia's occupation of strategical points of vantage in Korea. But the question of Korea not only affects Japan, but all the Powers. Russia practically occupies the Gulf of Chi-li, and if she were to become possessed of the Peninsula of Korea, she would have a seabord and ice-free ports which would menace the whole world.

It may fairly be asked whether the time has not arrived to have a distinct understanding with Russia that if she is allowed to occupy Manchuria, no interference on her part will be allowed by the Powers in Korea, and that Korea shall always be maintained as the Belgium of the East, and as the buffer State between Japan, Russia, Germany, and Great Britain.

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FRENCH'S OPERATIONS.

(From the Mail papers of March 22 to 29.)

LORD KITCHENER reports that Delarey has suffered a serious reverse at the hands of General Babington. The enemy, who were about 1,500 strong, lost altogether nine guns (including six Maxims), 140 prisoners, and a large quantity of rifles, transport, and ammunition. Their casualties were heavy, while ours were slight. The British Government does not intend to reopen negotiations, consequently the war will now be fought out to the bitter end. The "Standard's" correspondent at Pretoria, in a review of the general situation, says that no one calmly viewing the situation, and bearing in mind the extraordinary attitude of the Boer leaders who disguise the real position by religiously spreading abroad optimistic tales of visionary successes, believed for one moment that there would be a satisfactory issue to any negotiations. Some months must elapse before the energetic measures now in preparation can dispose of the last vestige of resistance. Lucas Meyer, in the Eastern Transvaal, continues to be driven before General French. Louis Botha remains quiet to the north of Middelburg, being engaged in reshuffling the Boer cards. It is thought that De Wet may seek to join him. If so, it will be all the better. The Orange Colony would then remain clear, and Lord Kitchener would be able to deal more effectively with the enemy, collected, as they would be, in a comparatively contracted area.

DELAREY ROUTED.

GUNS AND CONVOY CAPTURED.

140 PRISONERS TAKEN.

The following telegram from Lord Kitchener was issued by the War Office at an early hour on Tuesday morning:

Pretoria, March 25 (1.25 p.m.).—Babington's force, including Shekleton's column, attacked Delarey, 1,500 strong, south-west of Ventersdorp, and having defeated him, followed up rapidly, with result that Boer rearguard was driven in, and their convoy, including guns, captured at Vaalbank. Our troops displayed great gallantry and dash, captured two 15-pounder guns, one pom-pom, six Maxims, 323 rounds, 15-pounder ammunition, 15,000 rounds small-arm, 160 rifles, 54 waggons, 21 carts, 140 prisoners. Our losses slight. Many Boers killed and wounded.

Ventersdorp, where the action was fought is about twenty-five miles in a north-easterly direction from Hartebeestfontein, where the Imperial Light Horse and Yeomanry were severely engaged on Friday. It is not improbable that the Hartebeestfontein engagement was with Delarey. Such an encounter as that of General Babington would extend over a wide front, and as the despatch says that it was fought south-west of Ventersdorp this would bring the fighting line near to Hartebeestfontein.

BABINGTON'S BRILLIANT STRATEGY.

There is little new to chronicle concerning the brilliant victory which General Babington gained over Delarey near Ventersdorp on Monday. It appears, however, from a Capetown despatch that want of horses considerably affected the mobility of the enemy under Delarey, enabling various columns to get within striking distance.

General Babington, who has for several weeks now been in the Ventersdorp district, probably ascertained that after his defeat by Lord Methuen at Hartebeestfontein on the 20th of February, Delarey moved to the north-west and took up a position in the hills to the west of Ventersdorp. There he and Smuts remained for some time (says the "Manchester Guardian"), no doubt with an attempt on the garrison at Ventersdorp in their minds. Having been reinforced by Lieutenant-Colonel Shekleton with the 1st Mounted Infantry Corps, General Babington prepared for an attack. Small engagements have been reported in the casualty lists lately at Lilydale and Goedgedacht. These are two little villages about 20 miles to the South-west of Ventersdorp, and no doubt the skirmishes there were the result of General Babington's efforts to ascertain the exact whereabouts of the Boer laager. Having found out where it was General Bobington probably stationed his mounted infantry at Vaalbank, where the road from Ventersdorp to Lichtenburg crosses the Tasibosch Spruit, and then attacked the laager from the south-east, his object of course being to drive the Boers to the north-west, into the arms of the mounted infantry and also towards the garrison at Lichtenburg. If this was Babington's plan, it seems to have worked out most satisfactorily. The convoy and the artillery probably got hopelessly jammed at the drift over the Tasibosch, and the mounted infantry were able to pick up nine guns, many waggons, a number of rifles, and 140 prisoners. The enemy's casualties are said to have been heavy, and if the Boers were severely pressed over many miles of country they could hardly avoid being greatly punished. Our losses, on the other hand, in spite of the determination with which the attack was pushed home, are said to have been light. Altogether the engagement is the greatest success gained by British troops for several months.

THE CAPTURE OF ABEL ERASMUS.

ARRIVAL AT PRETORIA.

Pretoria, March 21.—The British Intelligence Department, having obtained information of the presence of General Erasmus with a number of fighting burghers in a laager near Krugerspost, decided to attempt their capture. The Irish Fusiliers were ordered to march from Machadodorp and a force of Royal Irish Rifles started at the same time from Belfast, converging with a view to joining the force from Machadodorp. On the third day out the British forces came together, and at dawn the following morning, the 19th inst., they quietly surrounded Erasmus's force in laager, the Boers having evidently no suspicion of the proximity of our troops. The Britishers opened fire, and immediately the Boer laager was thrown into confusion. The burghers only offered a short half-hearted resistance. Our men then rushed the laager. Thirty-two of the enemy surrendered, while two Boers had been killed. The laager contained about a hundred men with their women and children, as well as a large number of waggons, carts, horses, and cattle. The plentiful supplies found in the laager gave every indication that the Boers had been living comfortably. The success of the expedition is doubtless due to the fact that strict secrecy regarding its movements was maintained, thus preventing information being conveyed to the enemy. General Erasmus and the other prisoners arrived at Pretoria to-day.—Central News.

FOURIE URGED TO SURRENDER.

Mr. Bennet Burleigh, the Daily Telegraph's correspondent, in a message from Bloemfontein, says:—The son of Piet Fourie, an important Boer leader, has proceeded from here to visit his father and to endeavour to persuade him of the wisdom of surrendering. Fourie last week held a war council, which recommended him to surrender, as a continuance of the struggle was useless. Several of the burghers pleaded for delay so that they might have a consultation with their friends, and they finally agreed to continue fighting for a while.

It is reported that De Wet and Steyn have had a quarrel. De Wet is going around Fouriesberg recruiting.

GENERAL FRENCH'S OPERATIONS.

DARING ACT OF UITLANDER TROOPERS.

PRETORIA, March. 24.—General French's columns are still operating to the eastward, despite the incessant torrential rains, which have greatly hampered the supply convoys. Our troops are moving steadily towards the Swaziland border. Small and exceptionally mobile British columns are hovering on the extreme flanks of our main forces, and are engaged in tackling those Boers who attempt to break back. Probably the bulk of the enemy will be driven northward into the bush country. The second New Zealand contingent has arrived in Pretoria.—Central News.

The Standard's correspondent at Durban reports that during General French's operations Colonel M'Kenzie, with eleven troopers of the Imperial Light Horse (made up of Uitlanders), caught sight of Botha's large convoy and rode up and stopped it. Their action was so unexpected that the Boers yielded. Meanwhile General French attacked them on the flank, as already reported.

VRYHEID, March 25.—General French, with Dartnell's and Pulteney's columns, has arrived here, having killed, wounded, or captured 1,200 Boers, and taken seven guns, 1,000 rifles, 226,000 horses, cattle and sheep, and 1,800 wagons.—Reuter.

THE CAPTURE OF YEOMANRY AT LINDLEY.

A Parliamentary paper was issued on Saturday giving the finding of the Court of Inquiry held at Barberton off Sept. 25 last to investigate the circumstances under which Lieutenant Colonel B. E. Spragge's battalion of Imperial Yeomanry and others become prisoners of war. The Court, having carefully considered the evidence, is of opinion that:—(1) Lieutenant Colonel B. E. Spragge, D. S. O., 13th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry, took all the necessary military precautions and occupied the best available position; that he held out as long as he possibly could but could have continued to do so longer had not irresponsible persons raised white flags. (2) Lieutenant-Colonel Spragge and officers and non-commissioned officers and men were taken prisoners by the chances of war. The report, which is dated September 26, is signed F. Eustace, Colonel, Superintendent A. James Spense Lieutenant-Colonel, Kings Shropshire Light Infantry and W. H. M. Lowe, Lieutenant-Colonel, 7th Dragoon Guards, members.

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

LORD SALISBURY, as the papers have reminded us during the last few days, has entered on the record Premiership of our time. There is some confusion as to the exact date on which the Prime Minister broke Mr. Gladstone's record, and as far as we have been able to make out, the date mentioned in the paragraphs appearing just now is wrong. It is not easy to decide when a Government comes officially into being. The birthday of a Parliament is simple enough; it is fixed by the Royal document summoning it to meet. But it is not the same with the Cabinet, and it is not quite clear when a new Government may be said to be really born. It is this confusion which makes it difficult to fix the exact length of Lord Salisbury's Premiership, and which appears to have led so many writers astray.

The main fact, however, is not in any way altered by the difference as to dates. Lord Salisbury has been at the head of the State longer than any other man of our time. Two Premiers in the past have served longer than Lord Salisbury—Sir Robert Walpole, who was Prime Minister for 21 years in the first half of the eighteenth century, and the Earl of Liverpool, who was Premier for nearly 15 years at the beginning of the nineteenth century. But both these Premierships, are ancient history to most of us, and, confining ourselves to what we usually speak of as "modern times," we find that Lord Salisbury easily holds the record.

Lord Salisbury has come within an ace of establishing another record. For fourteen years he has controlled, more than any other single man, the foreign relations of one quarter of the earth. The task of the chief of the British Foreign Office is not a light one. No man is more potent for good if he is wise; more potent for evil if he is careless of the momentous trust reposed in him. A thoughtless word from him may bear fruit long after he is dead; a wise and friendly act of his may establish lasting peace. His kingdom is the best organised kingdom in the whole world. His legions are scattered in every quarter of the earth. His authority is as wide as the King's dominions; wherever the King's flag floats the Foreign Secretary's power exists. Lord Salisbury has held this office longer than any other man of our time save one. Had he kept it a few months longer his record would have passed Lord Palmerston's, and his service to the State would have been unique not only in the Premiership but at the Foreign Office.

The Prime Minister lived through every minute of the Victorian Era in which he was so conspicuous a figure, and the fact that he has been sent four times to power is a remarkable tribute to his character and an evidence of the strong hold he has upon the nation. Lord Salisbury owes his position to the Democracy, though it can never be said that he has won his high place in the nation by "playing to the gallery." He has persistently and consistently refused to play for popularity, yet no man has had public honours more lavishly showered upon him. He has been chairman of a great railway company, and finds time still, now that he is the busiest man in England, to attend to the duties falling upon him as Chancellor of Oxford University, a Councillor of King's College, Elder Brother of Trinity House, High Steward of Westminster and of Great Yarmouth, and honorary colonel of a Besfordshire regiment; not to speak of his position as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and his responsibilities as a landowner in seven counties.

There seems to be still a doubt in some minds as to how many Ministries Lord Salisbury has been head of. In some quarters the present Government is spoken of as his third Administration, while other people call it his fourth. The latter are correct. But Lord Salisbury's third Ministry did not end as some suppose at the General Election, when he did not resign office, but at the death of the late Queen. The seals were then necessarily given up to the present King from whom Lord Salisbury received them back immediately. While therefore there was in practice no break whatever, in theory a new Administration—Lord Salisbury's Fourth—was then formed.

Lord Salisbury has been Prime Minister more than twice the average term. Since Sir Robert Walpole, who was the first Premier as we understand the office, there have been 33 Premiers, bringing the average Premiership, including Walpole's, to less than six years. Lord Salisbury, however, as we pointed out yesterday, has a record of more than twelve years' service.

Walpole entered Parliament at twenty-six years of age—three years older, by the way, than when Lord Salisbury entered the House of Commons as Lord Robert Cecil. At thirty-two he was Secretary for War, and at thirty-nine he was Prime Minister. It is curious that the man with the longest record in Premiership should hold also one of the shortest. The first Premiership was for only two years, Walpole resigning in 1717. He was reappointed four years later, however, and he entered on the longest Premiership ever known when he was only forty-five years of age. George II. had no particular love for Walpole, but when he came to the throne in 1727 he confirmed the Prime Minister's appointment, which lasted until 1742. Taking his two terms, Sir Robert Walpole was Prime Minister twenty-three years in all, and during part of the time he held the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer also.

Politics were not quite the same thing in those days as now. Prime Ministers were not unwilling to buy votes in Parliament. Walpole, of whom one of his colleagues said that he had fewer faults than any other statesman, once met an opponent of one of his measures, and took him aside. "Such and such a question comes on this day," said Walpole in effect; "give me your vote, and here is a bank bill of £2,000." "Sir Robert," the member replied, "you have lately served some of my particular friends; and when my wife was last at Court the King was very gracious to her, which must have happened at your instance. I should therefore think myself very ungrateful if I were to refuse the favour you are now pleased to ask." Thereupon the noble and honourable member put the two thousand pounds in his pocket.

It is odd to remember that there was once a time when the Prime Minister and King of England had to converse in Latin because they were unable to do so in English. George the First could not speak English, and as Walpole could not speak French they conducted all their negotiations in Latin. Walpole was the only Prime Minister who never spoke a word to his Sovereign in the language of the country.

It is just within the bounds of possibility that but for a woman's pride the longest Premiership might never have been. Walpole won favour with George II., it is said, by playing on the vanity of his Queen. Sir Spencer Compton, Speaker of the House of Commons, was anxious for the honour of being Prime Minister, and he took advantage of his friendship with the King before his accession to suggest to Queen Caroline that he hoped to be able to secure her an income of fifty or sixty thousand pounds per annum. Walpole, hearing of this flattered the Queen by saying that her jointure ought to be unlimited with respect to her merit, as by refusing to marry the Emperor of Germany she sacrificed being an Empress on account of her religion. As the nation had been involved in many wars, however, said Walpole, he could hardly hope to obtain for the Queen more than a hundred thousand pounds. So we are governed. Walpole became Prime Minister, and Compton, created Earl of Wilmington, followed him in the office.

Ignorance in high places is, we know, not as rare as it should be, but it is surprising to know that Sir Robert Walpole knew next to nothing of the history of the country over whose affairs he so long presided. An opponent of one of his measures asserted that its object was to revive the worst practices of Empson and Dudley, and the Prime Minister turned to one of his colleagues and asked "who Empson and Dudley were." He was never interested in history. One day, when his son proposed to read a book of history to him, he exclaimed: "Oh, don't read history; that I know must be false."

A Prime Minister's papers, as Lord Rosebery once said, are sometimes disillusionising. Mr. Gladstone, who once said that no man had ever asked him for a bishopric or any other ecclesiastical dignity, received many applications of the most amazing kind. "I am a Conservative by conviction," one applicant for a living wrote, "but always voted for you and your son Herbert." The father of the young lady to whom I am engaged," wrote another office-seeker, "is a member of the City Liberal Club, where a *large* bust of yourself was recently unveiled."

If Parliament has always been jealous of its liberty of speech, and it is not at all certain that the House of Commons will allow a young member to throw privilege to the winds. The House may prefer to tolerate a speech which it resents rather than surrender the right of any member of it to say the thing he will. In the olden time Parliament had its own way of dealing with speeches of a certain kind. Lord Digby, in 1641, printed his speech on the bill for Strafford's attainder, an act which displeased the House the more because the time had not yet come when speeches were scattered broadcast over the land. A committee was appointed to consider the matter, and it was resolved that no speech made in the House should be printed without the leave of the House, and that Lord Digby's speech, being untrue and scandalous to the House, should be burnt by the common hangman.

It is probably the only speech which has ever been burnt by order of the House of Commons, and, because of that perhaps, it has come down to us. Digby declared that he confidently believed Strafford to be the most dangerous Minister, the most insupportable to free subjects, that can be chartered. I believe his practices he went on, in themselves, as high, as tyrannical, as any subject ever ventured on, and the malignity of them hugely aggravated by those rare abilities of his whereof God hath given him the use but the devil the application. In a word, I believe him still that grand apostate to the Commonwealth, who must not expect to be pardoned in this world till he be despatched to the other. And yet, let me tell you, Mr. Speaker, my hand must not be to the despatch. I protest, as my conscience stands informed, I had rather it were off. Such was the nature of the speech which Parliament 250 years ago, thought worthy of being publicly burnt by the common executioner.

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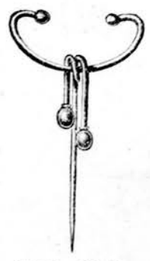

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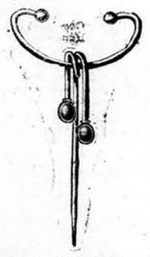

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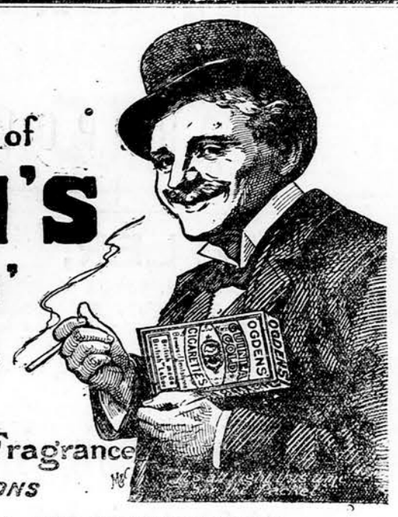

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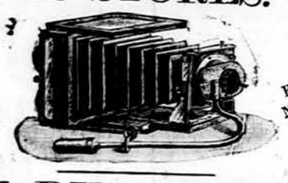

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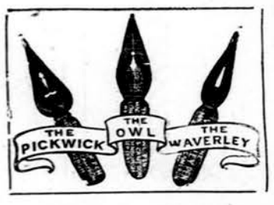

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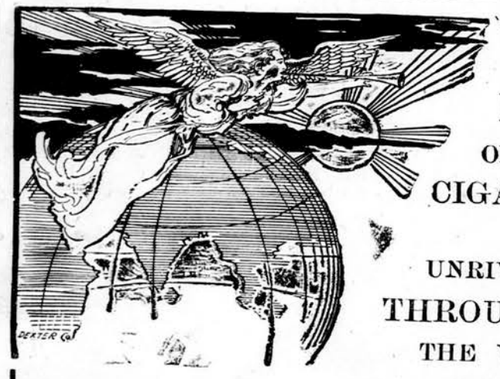

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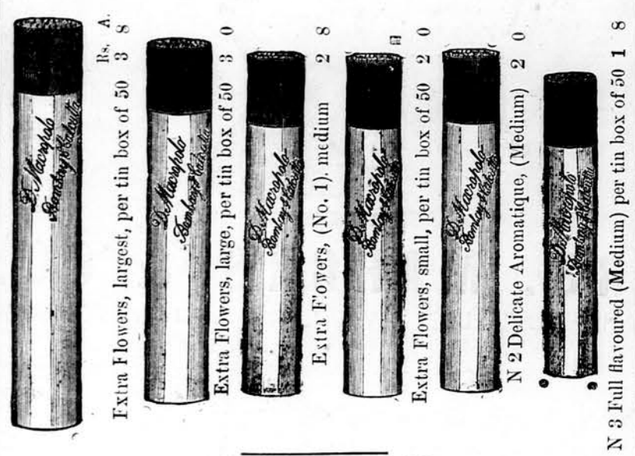
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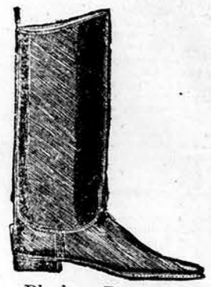

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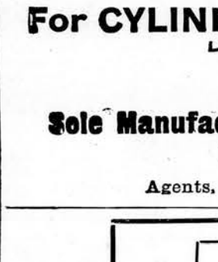

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